PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,635.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 6—30 P. M. 1909.				
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARABIA	6653		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7658		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9451		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7902		
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10912		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9308
8th "	CALEDONIA	7658		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER! At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 19TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Rome	449	704	352	528	352	475
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	576	936	496	778	429	649
Liverpool	608	960	517	799	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	429	809
Karachi	64	...	40	...	32	...

*Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,033, Rs. 848 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
A. Trafford Hall	...	.....	Feb 15	1909
C. City of Calcutta ...	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	... ...
C. City of London ...	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	Apl. 3
C. City of Manchester ...	...	Mch. 8	...	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	...	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	... ...
C. City of Glasgow ...	...	May 20	...	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 8—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure in certifying that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have not cost me a single rupee.—GORDHANDAS GOCULDAS VAIDAL. Ahmedabad, 1st January, 1909.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	3,171	Mon 8th Feb.	11 a.m. P. D & Co
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 4th Feb.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 5th Feb.	8 a.m. † (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,140 tons, on MONDAY, 8th Feb, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Feb. calling at (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Bussh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,200 tons, sailing on or about 13th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Penang, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,373	Barlton	18th Mar. "
ARNAUD BEHIC	4,385	Guignast	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	4,655	Tréguier	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Robsfat	10th June, "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	4,655	Borve	26th Feb, 1909.
SYDNEY	4,118	Robsfat	26th Mar. 1909.

For farther particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KORNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr. 1909
KORNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,825	G. Bartois	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	5,150	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORKWARTS	5,920	B. Bednara	27th Apr. 1909
AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Brieste the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol ...	24th Feb. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
BRITANNIA	3069	Errington	5th Feb. 1909.
ELYSIA	8509	A. Hall	27th Feb. 1909
MASSILIA	8091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	8124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	8716	C. P. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SOUNDIA	8106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CARTALIA	8386	J. Hamilton	14th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	65	A. Hall	25th May, 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (a Rhe way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying; their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
* GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Burmeister	4th Feb
KANZLER	3,000	Michelsen	18th Feb
* PRASIDENT	3,500	Muhlmann	26th Feb

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 11th Jan., 1908.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Penang.	Saigon.
Kurrachee.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kuala Lumpur.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Saigon.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manila.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aizuwa-Hidan	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Wagnokit	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial Places in the World.

K. HODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
BOMBAY HEAD POST, BOMBAY

What is the Difference BETWEEN A Piano-Player AND A Player-Piano?

Both these interesting instruments may be seen at

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CHASE AND BAKER PIANO—PLAYER AND THE CHASE AND BAKER PLAYER—PIANO.

BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and the unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, nervousness, dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, foreboding of self-accursed ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and inco[illegible]ency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sore, Rheumatism, Diabetes, &c. ☞ Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or cloudy Deposits, Dissipation, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 6s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s.½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these painful and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Warner De Roos, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and reduce all spurious imitations frequently offered by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Sole Proprietor and Warner Surveyors should read the "Medical Advice," by Dr. De Roos on the outer wrapper of every bottle, illustrating the importance of strict and careful adherence to Dr. De Roos' Original Instructions. At Retail Chemists, Bottlers, Grocers, &c., or wholesale of the Sole Agent for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sole Agent for TEXAMER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla Bridge.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants,

SOLE AGENTS!
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
23, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age last Birth day.	Assurance of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurance of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	49 8	36 8	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 3	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58[illegible]	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED CLOSEST PRICES ASSUMED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. are the Sole Agents for EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

CODES USED—A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

Correspondence Invited.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES

EVERY YEAR, since 1885, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Shoorgur
KHUSROY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khaisey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramsarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Mottilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 14,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	" 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 16,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 16,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG.	RANGOON,
BANGKOK.	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA.	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGA

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THERE will be a SALE of the effects of the late Captain NEILL, the Royal Scots, on THURSDAY next, 4th FEBRUARY, at the QUARTER-MASTER'S STORES, the Royal Scots, at 10-30 A.M.

SHREE MORVI VALLABHACHARYAN VAISHNAV PARISHAD (CONFERENCE) OFFICE.

NOTICE.

DEAR VAISHNAV BRETHERN are hereby informed that the CONFERENCE MEETING was to hold its sittings from the 7th Vadi of the current Magh (12th February, 1909), but for certain unavoidable causes and as our MAHARAJA SIR WAGHJI BAHADOOR, G. C. I. E., Thakore Saheb of Morvi, has expressed his earnest desire to proceed very shortly for inviting the GOSWAMI MAHARAJAS on this auspicious occasion, another date will be soon fixed for the Meeting of the Conference and due intimation of the same will be given as early as possible.

H. S. PAREKH,
Vice President, Shree Vaishnav Correspondence Committee.

Correspondence Office, Morvi, dated 27th Jan. 1909.

All correspondence to be addressed to CHIEF SECRETARY, Morvi Vaishnav Conference, Morvi,—Kathiawar.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF CAST IRON SCRAP in lots, of not less than one wagon load for immediate delivery on cash payment. Offers are invited which should be submitted to the CHIEF STOREKEEPER, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

The scrap will be conveyed over the North-Western Railway free of freight charges. Charges over Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway will be at Railway Material Rates and over East Indian Railway at condemned Railway Material Rates.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway, Lahore.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 29th January, 1909.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 57,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY, delivery to commence by 1st October 1909, and to be completed by the 30th November, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian :—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian :—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods
Java—Teak.
} Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rates for each kind as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian and Java Teak Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Calcutta, by noon on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway," unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the Contract Agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, THE 29TH JANUARY, 1909.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR ROYAL NAVY.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for supplying FRESH PROVISIONS, &c., to H's Majesty's Ships at Bombay, for THREE YEARS, from the 1st April, 1909, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 15th February, 1909. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for Fresh Provisions for H. M. Ships."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for REMOVAL OF ASHES, from His Majesty's Ships at Bombay, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1909, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 22nd February, 1909. Tenders to be superscribed "Removal of Ashes from H. M. Ships."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for supplying BULLOCK CARTS, for His Majesty's Naval Service, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1909, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 22nd February, 1909. Tenders to be superscribed "Bullock Carts for Royal Navy."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for COALING, His Majesty's Ships at Bombay, for 12 months, from the 1st April, 1909, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on 22nd February, 1909. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for Coaling H. M. Ships."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for PURCHASE OF EMPTY CASKS from the Admiralty Victualling Depot at Bombay, for 12 months, from the 1st April, 1909, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON on the 15th February, 1909. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for purchase of Empty Casks."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for the supply of LIGHTERS to the Naval Ordnance Depot, at Bombay, for 12 months, from the 1st April, 1909, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 22nd February, 1909. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Lighters to N. O. Depot."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for the supply of STEAMBOATS to the Naval Ordnance Depot, Bombay, for 12 months, from the 1st April, 1909, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 22nd February, 1909. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Steamboats to N. O. Depot."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for the supply of COOLIES, to the Naval Ordnance Depot, at Bombay, for 12 months, from the 1st April 1909, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON on 22nd February 1909. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Coolies to N. O. Depot."

In any of the above, H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tender forms can be obtained at this Office.

G. B. OSBORNE,
Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge,
Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.

1st February, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 13,750 cubic feet of MATTI (Terra cotta tenentosa) and small quantities of other junglewoods at the Hattikheri Depot, 15 miles from Karwar, on the 22nd February, 1909, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. R. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Karwar, 22nd January, 1909. W. D. Kanara.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

(Registered under the Indian Coy.'s Act VI. of 1882).

CAPITAL.....Rs. 30,00,000.

Divided into 30,00,000 of shares of Rs. 10 each.

Payable as under :—

Per Share :—Rs. 2-8 on application ; Rs. 2-8 on allotment within 30 days from the date of application without any further notice unless the first remittance is returned ; Rs. 5 within 60 days from the date of application.

N. B.—Any instalments not paid within the fixed periods will render all previous payments liable to be forfeited.

DIRECTORS :

1. Dr. V. N. Bhajekar.
2. B. X. Furtado, Esq.
3. Vithaldas Kanji, Esq.
4. Dr. N. V. Bungwat.
5. Damodar Sunderdas, Esq.
6. L. Mascarenhas, Esq.
7. Valabhadas Shivaji, Esq.
8. D.V. Shanbhag, Esq.
9. Dr. M. A. de Heredia.
10. V. H. Thattey, Esq. (ex-officio.)

BANK: Bank of India, Ltd.
SOLICITORS : Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.
AUDITORS : Messrs. K. S Aiyer & Co. Incorporated Accountants.
SECRETARY : V. H. Thattey, Esq.
Registered Office:—Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Ltd., has been formed in the first instance to organise a fleet of new and comfortable Steamers and vessels, etc., with the object of facilitating the steadily rising passenger and cargo traffic along the Western Coast of the Bombay Presidency from Bombay to Goa and further on to the South as well as along the Coast of Kattyawar upto Karachi and then to gradually develop the maritime trade along the Indian shores and other places.

2. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., the only one having steamers plying along the coast of the Presidency, carried, as appears from its last Report, about 11½ lakhs of passengers in 1905 and nearly 18 lakhs in the year 1907. That is, the Passenger traffic has increased about 50 per cent. in the course of not more than three years. This figure coupled with the fact that hundreds and hundreds of passengers during busy seasons are seen waiting at intermediate ports between Bombay and Goa for hours and sometimes for days before they are able to get even a squeezing space in any one of the Steamers plying at present justifies the view that there is ample scope for another Steamer service. It may here be prominently mentioned especially for the information of those who are apprehensive of a competition with the existing Company, that the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Ltd., is not actuated with any notions of rivalry or competition but has come forward to meet the apparent and glaring demand for increased means of communication on the well recognised economic principle of "Demand and Supply."

3. Many of the Promoters having themselves repeatedly experienced the difficulties of securing a passage, and seen others similarly situated, and in response to the pressing and constant importunities from a very large number of people, the Promoters spent the last six months in approaching almost every person interested in the coasting trade with a view to organise and start an efficient Steamer service, but found to their great regret that almost every one of them was actuated more or less with a selfish motive without hardly any regard for the money invited from the public. They all wanted that the Capital should come from the pockets of the work-people and others, and that they should have the lion's share of the profits in the shape of Agent's Commission without putting in any appreciable portion of the capital of their own. Others there were who wanted that their old second-hand Steamers should be purchased at their prices by the Company and that they should have a big slice out of the commission for the favour! While there were others who, though they had neither any touch with the maritime trade nor any Steamers to get rid off their hands, were not satisfied with a reasonably fair Agent's commission. Seeing that there was either no readiness on the part of capitalists to take up this work in hand or that their terms and ambitions were too ruinous to the interests of the Company, which was to be financed mostly by the masses, the Promoters gave up the idea of seeking the help of large Capitalists and organised this Company on purely Co-operative principles, as far as practicable,—the agency commission having been entirely dispensed with. The Promoters are further happy to say that the people have so far appreciated the idea of co-operation that many of them have volunteered their services to work the Company's business on very moderate terms. It will, therefore, always be the endeavour of the Directors to entertain workers of every community irrespective of caste and creed on their staff taking only qualification and fitness and earnestness into consideration. Such being the circumstances under which this Company is started, the Promoters feel confident that there is a great future for it and that the investments in its capital will not fail to be remunerative.

4. Suggestions having come from some quarters to buy second-hand Steamers, the Promoters consulted experts on the subject and satisfied themselves that unless this Company started work with the best material, much of the hard earned money of the masses would be wasted in constant repairs and the Steamers themselves would not be able to meet all repairements satisfactory. Hence the Promotors have decided to have Steamers built to order with the latest appliances so as to secure to the highest efficiency working economy, and maximum comfort of passengers. Since machinery is the very life of the business and it being of a peculiarly technical nature, the Promotors are in correspondence with builders to secure the services of a Specialist in the line to supervise the working of the Steamers here, with a view to maintain their efficiency.

5. Intending subscribers are requested to fill in the application form to be obtained from the Company's office for as many shares as they may desire to buy and return together with a remittance of Rs. 2-8 per share to the Secretary, at No. 8, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. To minimise all unnecessary expense and correspondence subscribers are informed that unless the amount remitted with application is returned to them within one month, they should take it for granted that the allotment of shares has been made and, thenceforward, they should remit Rs. 2-8 per share due on the allotment within 30 days from the date of application, and Rs. 5-0 per share within further 30 days from the date of remittance of allotment. Should the remittances be not sent within the above periods all the amounts previously paid are liable to forfeiture.

6. If no allotment of shares is made, the payment on application will be returned in full. In cases where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the reduction of the payment on allotment and subsequent calls.

7. Copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected at the Company's offices, Bombay.

THE INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify the Public that the above Company will COMMENCE to ACCEPT MARINE RISKS at Current Market Rates, from the 1st proximo.

G. JAYAKER AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

NOTICE.

WE, Messrs ESSAJEE and A. M. JEEWANJEE and Co., Agents of the Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Co. of India, Ltd., of No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of sanction having been received from the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, to the change of name of the Company from The Shah Steam Navigation Company of India Ltd., to The Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd. We have applied to the Board of Trade, London, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 in respect of the undernoted ships for permission to change the names and to have them registered in their new names at the Port of Bombay as owned by The BOMBAY and HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION Company of India, Ltd.

Name of Ship.	Official No.	Gross Tonnage.	Register Tonnage.	New Name
Xema.....	68365	1113·08	445·97	Saifi
Shah Nawaz...	93758	3957·04	2522·65	Najami
Shah Nasir ...	93761	3950·45	2555·02	Fakhri

Any objections to the proposed changes of names must be sent to the Registrar of shipping at Bombay within 7 days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay this 25th day of Jan. 1909.

ESSAJEE & A. M. JEEWANJEE & CO.,
Agents.
THE BOMBAY & HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION CO. OF INDIA, LTD.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MR. W. PELLEW HARVEY, F.C.S., M.I.M.M., of Messrs. PELLEW HARVEY & FELL, Mining Engineers, 31, Walbrook, London, will be visiting India professionally some time in February or March, 1909, and will then be prepared to undertake the inspection of metalliferous Mines, including Copper, Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc, etc. to report generally on their development and the treatment of their products.

SPECIALITY	Copper Mining and Smelting. Valuation of Products.	American Practice.

Apply to—
BURN & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Calcutta.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.

—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1909 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1909, at half past 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 14th day of January, 1909.

H. E. E. PROCTER,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that LALJI MORARJI, MEGHOOBAI, widow of Morarji Narronji and BAI LADKIBAI, widow of Karsondass Morarji and JAMNADASS KARSONDASS and KANJI KARSSONDASS, all of Bombay, Vania Bhadas, residing at Parel Road, have agreed to SELL to our clients, the undermentioned property.

All persons claiming to be entitled thereto or to any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, possession, charge, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to send in their claims in writing within 10 days from the date hereof to the undersigned at their Office in Sidick Building, Hornby Road, Bombay : otherwise the sale will be completed, after the expiration of the said ten days, without any reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of a large piece of land with the messuages, building and buffalo shed standing thereon situate lying and being on the western side of the Parel Road, admeasuring 1,509 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 143 and 736, New Nos. 1314 and 12730 and New Survey No. 2B-3609 and 3A-3609 and in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7608 (2), 7617, 7620 and Street No. 1e9, 13-15 and 2 and bounded as follows :—On the East the property of the Vendors, on the South and West by Public Passage and on the North by the property of Haji Tar Mahomed, Haji Jan Mohomed and others and which said premises are now and for some time past in the possession of the tenants of the said vendors.—Dated this 26th day of January, 1909.

KANGA & PATELL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Trihoot State Railway.)

THE AGENT, B. & N.-W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive TENDERS up to NOON of the 3rd March, 1909, for the SUPPLY of OILS from 1st April, 1909, to 31st March, 1910.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each, giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Store Keeper,
B. & N.-W. Railway.

Dated Samastipur,
The 27th January, 1909.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION.

FEBRUARY—MARCH, 1909.

PRESIDENT :
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

Include the Hon'ble Members of His Excellency's Council, the Director-General, I.M.S., the P. M. O., H. M.'s Forces in India The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the Municipal Commissioner, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Police Commissioner and others.

COMMITTEE.

Comprises representatives of the Medical Services and Departments, Medical Associations in India, Lady Doctors, Private Practitioners of Communities, the Medical Press and Medical Commerce.

GENERAL SECRETARY :
Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Marine Lines, Bombay.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY :
Captain E. F. Gordon Tucker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., Wellington Lines, Bombay.

THE Session will be opened by H. E. the President, on 22nd February, 1909, at 10 a.m., and will last for four days. During the Session the Exhibition will only be open to Members of the Congress and the Medical profession (including Nurses in uniform). It will be thrown open thereafter to the general public for some weeks and popularised by the addition of numerous side shows.

Medical donors of Rs. 15 and over, and lay donors of Rs. 20 and over are classified as members and become entitled to the privileges laid down by the Committee in their Prospectus, copies of which can be obtained on application to the General Secretary.

The deliberations will include a consideration of Tropical Affections and Sanitation in India, and the programme will be divided into five sections. Many leading authorities including Professors Ronald Ross, Kitasato, Musgrave, Colonel Semple, Majors Donovan, Lamb, Smith and Leonard Rogers, Captains Greig, Forster and Christophers, Dr. Fowler and others intend to contribute papers and have announced their intention of being personally present ; whilst others including Sir Patrick Manson, Sir Lauder Brunton, Colonel McLeod, Professor Osler, Drs. Nash, Niven, Ashburton Thomson and others intend to submit papers to be read on their behalf if they cannot attend personally.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

Liberal Concessions are allowed to BONA FIDE visitors to the Congress and Exhibition by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the G. I. P. Railway, the E. B. State Railway, the O. and R. Railway, the N.-W. Railway and the Madras and S. M. Railway Companies.

Those intending to avail themselves of the Concessions should apply as early as possible to the GENERAL SECRETARY for the necessary vouchers entitling them to obtain the concession.

Prices of Admission to the Exhibition—

Adults Re. 1 for single ticket.

Nurses in uniform, Children, and Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price.

Special reduced rates for Weekly or Season tickets, and concessions for Family tickets.

Applications for Membership should be made to the GENERAL SECRETARY.

Exhibition tickets can only be obtained at the door or by application to Messrs. ABDULLA and Co., Khadack, Post-No. 3, Bombay; Messrs. N. POWELL and Co., Hornby Road, Fort; Messrs. F. CABRAL and SON, Kalbadevi Road; Mr. ADARJI DOSABHOY CHOWKSY, Mody Buildings, Grant Road; Messrs. ABDUL WAHEB KARIMJEE, and Co., Nagdevi Road; Mr. GAUBERALI JEEVANBHOY, Mistri Moholla, 56/60, Abdul Rehman Street; Messrs. ABDULLA and Co., at the Exhibition Door.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. "I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Hand Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts." S. Gadkari, 18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARQUES & Co., Lt., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use to my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—J. D. Mariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to Inspection.) "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Opst. "Bombay Club." Fort.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from Fever ?—If so, send to Phillips and Co., for a trial bottle of FEBRICURA, Re. 1 per bottle. The only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only spotless Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-STOREYED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and baths in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 858, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, as far as Can be Ascertained from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Overland and Encashments, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Malcolm Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and assisting work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in value. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new. Brand New Set of Tyres, Best English Make. Price Rs. 450. Cost double. Apply Mr. W. H. LEAO 3, care of Leach and Webcorry, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour to General Clients. The criterial and only firm that supplies Government of retirable High Grade Servants Patronised by the Orders of the Bombay Government. Only Grass Cutters and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Monthly Rs. 5 Medical Rs. 3 each servant, which charges cost for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. Rd, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Weekly Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities. Print name of Company required. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. B. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR.—VICTORIA HOTEL in BRAY VILLA and Murphy Cottage exclusively for Europeans Excellent cuisine and position. Charges moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between Annas 3 and Rs. 4 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete record of Indian News, particularly appertaining to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Rupeeeach or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and pleasure of Constituents. A visit is carefully solicited to Coza's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

REQUIRED A SLEEPING PARTNER with a Capital of Rs. 40,000 in a very flourishing business of the above nature. Good interest and reliable security. Apply to Box No. 1934 c/o of this paper.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Thacker & Co's Stall on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Price 8 annas.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 402. c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET.—"MATILDA" building, "Sussex" Road, near the Victoria Gardens, comfortable airy house, with Verandahs all round, good garden, suitable for Europeans. Apply on the premises.

THE EMPIRE.'—The title of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" (established 1791) Supplement of the "The EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 184., Mission Row Calcutta, and Sir Stuart Hogg, Limited, 4, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous, Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Apply Box No. 474, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, CLERK, with knowledge of Book-keeping, as Asst. Cashier. Knowledge of Typing a recommendation. Salary Rs. 40—50. Apply BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., INDIA, Ltd.

WANTED.—A thoroughly experienced up-to-date WEAVING MASTER, for an up-Country Mill. Apply with testimonials and state salary, Apply Box No. 1079, care of this paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,
IMPORTERS OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
AND
SAW MILL SUPPLIES.
Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws,
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,
Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,
Dimension Saws,
Grinding and Sharpening Machines,
ETC.

SHOWROOM :
4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
FRIDAY, 5TH FEB. FRIDAY, 5TH FEB.
The Film of the TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE in ITALY will be shown.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.
NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.

A 3 CYLINDER 7-9 h.p., 3 seated, Vauxhall Motor Car in good running order, only being SOLD as owner is going home.—The Car may be seen and tried by applying to the Western India Motor Car Company, Rampart Row, or owner. Price, Rs. 1,700. Reasonable offers considered to ensure early sale.

LIEUT. K. S. ROBERTSON,
The Royal Scots, Colaba.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

FOR SALE.

A FOUR-STORIED NEWLY BUILT HOUSE, yielding Rs. 450 Monthly in Swadeshi quarter of Burrabazar, Calcutta; suitable for Mill owner's shops and Guddy. For particulars apply to—

D. N. SETT,
358 Upper Chitpore Road,
Beadon Sq., P. O. CALCUTTA.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white leprosy), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE, LANDED ESTATE, at Dadar, Five minutes from both Railway Stations, consisting of land, admeasuring 6,000 square yards or thereabouts, with a double-storeyed Dwelling House and outhouses. Full particulars from

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial, and Estate Agents,
18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ltd.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time but never Annas 8 each.
Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Established Since 1839.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Venice S. N. Company's steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain S. Zennaro, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via Negapatam, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Budrie, 1,613 tons, Captain G. W. Baldwin, will sail to-day for Jedah with ballast.

THE Japan Line steamer Takasaki Maru, 2,943 tons, Cantain A. Mocker, will sail to-day for Yokohama, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Wearmouth, 2,339 tons, Captain W. Catto, sailed yesterday for Rangon in ballast.

THE Portuguese Gun-boat Rio Sado, Captain A. E. Newparth, sailed for Panjim on Saturday last.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Gouverneur, 2,120 tons, Captain C. Burmeister, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Mikendani, &c., with a general cargo and 16 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3156 tons, Captain G. A. Groves, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Hull, with a general cargo and 4 horses.

THE steamer Shah Allum, 1,917 tons, Captain J. E. Davison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with 783 pilgrims. During the voyage 24 deaths occurred on board.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Landaura, 2,157 tons, Captain G. Abbott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphnix Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ..Henley .....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain, A W Heneage R N Flagship
R I M S Lawrence Comdr E Stooken .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb 1.

Asmye.....4359 ....Daniel .....P & O Co
Auchenblae .....2597 Marz..... W & A G & Co
Badrie .....1...613 Boldwin..... B & H S N Co
Canadar .....2936 Gubbin ....25-1...T Morrison & Co
Brand ....1519 Evensen ...W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia 3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Chesapeake .....1886 Mowat .....Standard Oil Co
Ipsmich.....675 Pigot .....B & P S N Co
Kollenturn...3288 Volkataner.....
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelwin...2158 Moser .....N F K N & Co
Landaura.... 2157 Abbott .....M M & Co
Mohammadi.....1251 Primrose .....B & P S N Co
Majidi .....1857 Coates .....B & P S N Co
Nerbudda 1961 .....Chappel...Calcutta 25-1 M M & Co
Nizam .....2041 Toms.....T Morrison & Co
River Firth.....2888 ..Bryce...W & A Graham & Co
Rohilla.....Smith.....Transport
Spring burn...3173...Cross Waite W & A Graham & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Strathairly....2789 Macmahon .....W & Graham & Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd .....B & H S N Co
Strathfellan....2818 Mackirdy .....W & A G & Co
Shah Ameer.....1927 Harrison.....B & H S N Co
Shahallun .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Umta.....3192 Phillips .....M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2340 Catto.....The Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Trafford Hall	3436	Hood ...	Liverpool	16-2	K N & Co
B Gulistan ...	2849	Moore.....	N F...M		Mackenzie & Co
C & B Celtic King ...	2589	Humphreys ...	Antwerp ...	15-2	K Nixon & Co
D & E Langistan....	...2393	Edmunds	Hull	13-2	W & A G & Co
F Orseolo ...	2342	Lennaro ...	Calcutta	2-2	G DeGrossi
G Ahmadi ...	1040	Hughes ...	Jeddah	4-2	B & P S N Co
H Mortiake....	1737	Masters...	Genoa	10-2	T Morrison & Co
K Takasaki Maru...	2943	Mokar	Kobe..	2-2	N Y Kaisha
L Dumra...762	McDiarmid	...P Gulf	4-2	...M M & Co	
N Baron Cawdor	2764	Gondey ...	Baltimore ...	4-2	R A Willis
O Umsinga ...1894	Robertson ...	Hull & Niborough	6-2	W & A G & Co	
Q Gouverneur	2120	BurmiesterZansibar	4-2	A Strandes	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hindoo...3156 Graves...Karachi 13-2 F Muir & Co
2 Britannia.....1969 Errington ...Liverpool .....5-2 W & A G & Co
3 Claveresk....2440 Urquhart .....Rotterdam .....6-2 W & A G & Co
4 Kt of St George 2166 Stephens N F Volkart & Bros
5 Inchbarva 2572 Nicholas...Dunkirk 13-2T M & Co
6 Africa.....2521 Bodessich..Trieste.1-2 A L S N Co
7 Ballochmyle ...2105 Curtis ..Rangoon 3-2K N & Co
8 Reigate...2594 Ross.Yokohama....6-2 P & O S NCo
9 Delta ...1780 Snow ...Shanghai...5-2 P & O S N Co
12 Macedonia...5245 Bennett China &c 17-2 P & O Co
14 Dwarka .....759 Cole .....Busreh 4-2 M M & Co

M W D D

Arcadia.....3574 Hayward...London...13-2 P & O Co

H W P D

Kaveri...553 Mahomed ...B nagar ...3-2 Bo S N Co Ld
Sa armati...524 Mahomed...Karachi 2-2 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Gouverneur s.....	Burmeister	Mikindani, Jan 18
	Hindoo s.....	Graves.....	Hull, Jan 1
Feb.			
1	Shah Allum s.....	Davison	Jedah Jan 18
	Landaura s.....	Abbott	Calcutta, Dec 25

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Rio Sado s	Newparth.....	Panjim.
Feb. 1	Gun-boat.		
	Africa s	Badesich	Trieste.
	Waroonga s	Bamber	Persian Gulf &c
	Wearmouth s.....	Catto	Rangoon.
	Orseolo s.....	Zennaro	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Takasaki Maru, Mocker for Yokohama.
„ Budrie Baldwin for Jedah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Hindoo for Hull &c.
„ Gulestan for Dundee.
„ Inchbarva for Antwerp.
„ Mohmaddi for Jedah.
„ Dwarka for Persian Gulf &c.
„ Kattenturn for Calcutta.
„ Umta for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Kanzler, left Seychells for Bombay on Saturday afternoon, on the 30th ultimo.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. Steamer Ischia from Bombay arrived on the 1st instant at Singapore.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s Steamer Australien from Bombay arrived at Suez on Sunday on the 31st January at 1 a.m.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
23	Clan Maclean	Coast

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—37 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co ; 12 bales silk-waste, K. Nixon and Co.
Britannia s—20 bales wool, H A J Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—2,021 sacks rapeseed, Vallaji Hansraj ; [illegible]

Ralli Brothers ; 110 bales hemp, P Bhimjee ; 3,973 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.

FOR HULL.

Claveresk s—43 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji ; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co. Hindoo s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers; 25,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee and Co.
Celtic King s—1,008 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Celtic King s—440 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 1,170 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 600 cwts horns, Esmail Mahomed ; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Tangistan s—2,000 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Inchborna s—1,425 cwts bones, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—1,700 cwts linseed, 30,095 cwts tealseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.
Britannia s—990 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri ; 40 bales hemp, 55 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co.

FOR PORTSAID FOR ORDERS.

Umsinga s—42,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Mortlake s—50 bales hemp, H Govindjee ; 350 tons old iron, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Claveresk s—2,500 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—1 parcel cowleazor, B Esmail ; 93 cwts kismiss, D N Shroff ; 163 cwts kismiss and raisins, T Canjee; 2 cwts ivory, 22 cwts sharkfins, K N Meanie ; 46 cwts sharkfins, R Dhamjee and Co; 53 boxes dollers (Rs. 130,000), The International Banking Corporation ; 150 bales twist, M B Kaisha ; 200 bales twists 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 44 chests opium, C Bamonji and Co ; 63 chests opium, M H E Ellias ; 37 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 6 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 6 chests opium, P and O Co.

FOR KOBE.

Reigate s—1,300 cotton, Sassoon J David and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons ; 111 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 1,300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Reigate s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Reigate s—850 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 100 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—39 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co ; 12 chests opium, Abraham E J Abraham ; 14 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co.

THE REFORMED DIET.

A Vegetarian Athlete.

Mr. Eustace Miles, who first came into fame as an athlete, is now better known as the energetic advocate of the Reformed Diet and as a pioneer who is making a fortune out of the new food. His personal testimony concerning the benefits which followed the intelligent adoption of fruitarian diet is valuable. The Physical and Mental Culture expert (Tennis Champion, 1899 to 1903, and 1905) writes in his book entitled "Muscle, Brain and Diet" as follows:—

"When I began to use these (fruitarian) foods, I had to face 'well-meaning' opposition, not only from those who had no education on the subject, but also from most of the medical men with whom I discussed the subject. Nay more, I daresay that many of my friends considered that I was going off my head. It was not an easy life.

"But when it was certain that, for two and a half years, my body and mental vigour 'steadily increased,' when I was able to keep in constant training of body and mind, when I was ready to play a hard tennis match and do eight or nine hours' hard mental work in a single day, without feeling any real fatigue, and when my success at games, and the range and amount and quality and success of my work improved instead of the reverse, then by degrees, even my dearest friends and relations were forced to admit that there 'might' be something in it in my case.

"I found that I was spending far less on my food and drink, that I was saving a great deal of time in various ways, that much of my superfluous fat had disappeared, that my skin was getting a healthier colour, that in exercise and at games my clearness of eye, my skill, my endurance and—a strange thing, surely, between the ages of 27 and 32—my activity and flexibility, were all gradually increasing, that my brain-work was far better in respect of range of subjects, of sheer quantity, of quickness and of quality, than it had ever been before ; that I was somewhat suddenly developing a most satisfactory memory, especially for history and 'general' subjects ; that I was acquiring for the first time a power of 'observation,' and a power of quickly arranging my subjects ; that I saw many new analogies between one subject and another ; that I could work for long stretches of time without a breakdown. In fact, I may say that brain-work has become almost as natural a thing to me as breathing, except at night. Even when I go for a holiday I seldom rest my brain—I usually find it enough rest to change my work.

"All this will sound very like self-illusion. 'You imagine all this,' the sceptic will say, 'but it needs proof.' In reply I appeal to statistics. That during the last year I have coached nearer to 150 than to 100 honours' pupils, that since last January I have had the schemes of over ten books, accepted by various well-known publishers and—in the intervals of my coaching—have already written nearly all of them, as well as a good many articles. All this I can prove.

"It is less easy to prove that I have never felt so happy as I do now, that I have never taken so much interest in things as I do now, that I feel altogether better in every way than I used to, that my motives in life are higher than they used to be—all this, I say, I cannot prove. I can only ask the reader to believe that it is true."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd February.

548. DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

6" B.L.C. and Battery Drill for the Gataere Teams at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday, the 6th instant at 5 p.m.

Dress.—Khaki, and Caps.

E. E. COMPANY.

Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, to-day and proceed to Middle Ground Fort to man Defence Lights.

549 D. B. F. CLASS.

The Depression Range Finding Class will be held at the Old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder, on Wednesday the 3rd inst. at 7-30 a. m.

550. LECTURE.

A Lecture will be given by the Adjt. at the B. V. A. Club, Apollo Bunder, on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, at 7 p.m.

551 DRILLS.

No. 2 Company.

There will 6" B. S. C. Gun Drill for No. 2 Coy. for the Gataere Teams at Mahaluxmi Fort on Thursday the 4th instant at 3 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

THE "Manchester Guardian" learns that owing to the depression in their customary markets Russian producers of dyed and printed goods are finding considerable difficulty in disposing of their output, and are making arrangements for entering the Indian markets. Russian dyers and printers have a good hold in the Levant, Persian, and China markets, but have hitherto failed to obtain any firm footing in India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

NAGPUR.

MARRIAGE.

CAMA—BAZONJI.—January 31, at Nagpur C. P., C. B. N. Cama, of the Indian Civil Service, to Gool, daugher of Bazonji Dadabhoy Mehta.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 32m.; High water, 9-25m., 10-46a. ; Low water 4-13m., 3-27a.

Banks closed : Mohurrum Holiday, Immersion of Taboots.

B. V. R. Field Day in vicinity of Coorla, also Boxing Tournament.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 5th, Full Moon, 1h. 54-9m. p.m. ; Feb. 13th, Last Quarter, 6h. 16-9m. p.m. ; Feb. 20th, New Moon, 4h. 22-1m. p.m. ; Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m. ; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10-8h. a.m. ; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, February 3.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Bank of India, Oriental Buildings, 3 p. m. Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. B V. R. Camp, Santa Cruz, Battalion Sports. Sun rises 7h. 13m. Sun sets 6h. 33m.

Thursday, February 4.—First Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Annual General Meeting, Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, at 6-15 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m.

Friday, February 5.—Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, at noon. P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of 22nd January, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m.

Saturday February 6.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Meeting of the Bombay Branch, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Government House, 5-45 p.m. Royal Scottish Band, Farewell Concert, Green's Gardens, 7-30 p.m. B. V. R., Camp at Santa Cruz, Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m.

Sunday, February 7.—Sun rises, 7h. 11m., Sun sets 6h. 35m.

THE ABKARI COMMITTEE.—The Abkari Committee could not meet yesterday owing to Dr. H. C. Johnson being unable to come down to Bombay to give evidence. The Committee stands adjourned.

LECTURE.—A lecture on the "Missing Link or Human Origins" will be delivered by the Rev. E Blatter, S. J., in the hall of St. Xavier's High School, to-morrow, 3rd instant, at 6-30 p.m., Major Kilkelly, I.M.S., presiding. Entrance free.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamstave and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Nowahera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P.M. on Saturday the 6th instant. Supplemental mail will be closed at 6-30 p.m. on the 7th idem.

COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.—A portion of a wall of a building in the Kharva Street, Falkland Road, gave way on Saturday night and the Municipality ordered the house to be pulled down. This order was being carried out when the second-floor of the building came down with a crash and two of the Hindu labourers working there were injured. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital.

MUSICAL SUCCESS OF THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, PANCHGANI.—The following are the results of the 11 candidates presented at the recent Trinity College Examination held last December :—Intermediate Honours,—Gladys Fearn, 90. Junior Honours,—Mary Parsons, 99; Dorothy Baker, 98; Elsie Duncan, 98; Olive Price, 92; Lena Gayer, 91; Preparatory,—Eileen Conner, 95; Minnie Dadabhoy, 87; Pauline Martyr, 87; Millicent Wilson, 78; Freynie Dadabhoy, 76.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Yacht Club commencing at 6-15 p. m., this evening.

March.....	The Victoria Cross....	Howig
Overture.....	Maid of Orleans.....	Suppe
Selection	Sea-See	Jones
Valse from the Op.A Waltz Dream...		O. Strauss
Selection.....	H. M. S. Pinafore ...	Sullivan
Romance	The Last Good Bye...	Maretti
Two-step	The Husking Bee...	Thurban

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. :—

March.....	Pioneers.....	E Adam
Overture	Romantique	R Bela
Polka	Stefanie..	Fahrbach
Selection	The New Aladdin.....	Caryll
Valse	My Queen.....	Bucalossi
Song	The Children's Home	F Cowen
Selection	The Gaiety Echoes	Caryll

ARRIVAL OF HAJI SHIPS.—Three ships arrived from Jeddah into Bombay harbour with 2,000 Hajis. The s. s. "Ipswich" brought 436 Hajis. There was one death during the voyage, while two men, suffering from small-pox, were removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. The s. s. "Mahomedi" arrived with 663 Hajis, 23 deaths occurred during the voyage, and two cases of cholera were found on boardship. They were removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. The s. s. "Majidi" arrived with 786 Hajis ; there were found 8 cases of cholera who were removed to the Hospital, while 3 deaths are reported from small-[illegible]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CLAIM SET UP BY A "PURAN" READER.

Curious Provisions of a Trust Deed.

YESTERDAY on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar heard a suit brought by Vias Motilal Ranchor, a Brahmin, a reader of "Purans," against Mr. Tribhowandas Munguldas, merchant, and Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothare, a Solicitor of the High Court, Trustees of Kahandas Narondas Charitable Trust, in which the plaintiff prayed that the documents of Trust for two lakhs of rupees may be construed, and the intentions of the settlor in respect of five sums in Trust may be ascertained and declared ; that it may be declared that the plaintiff is as of right beneficially entitled, on recital of the Purans to the settlor's family, to payment of the full amount of interest recovered on the capital sum of Rs. 3,000 ; that, if necessary, he may be declared to have recited the Purans and substantially fulfilled the obligation imposed on him by the document of Trust ; that proper provision may be made for securing to him in future, payment of the full amount of interest on the capital sum of Rs. 3,000 as long as he is able and willing to recite the Purans to the settlor's family, etc. Mr. P. J. Padshah and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. M. B. Chothia, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that he is a reader of Purans to Hindu families of the Auditch Brahmin caste. The defendants are the present Trustees of a Gujerati document of Trust dated 16th December 1868. By that document, Kahandus Narondas, since deceased, set apart a fund of Rs. 2,00,000 consisting of thirteen distinct capital sums in trust for certain distinct specific purposes, of which one was the capital sum of Rs. 3,000. The writing further declared that none of the settlor's heirs was to have any interest in any of the Trusts of the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 except that for Rs. 25,000 set apart for pilgrimage to Shri Jagunathji, and that if any of the capital sums be found deficient, the same may be supplied from the surplus of any of the other funds. During the life time and for six months after the settlor's death, Revashankar Harinarayan read the Purans in the settlor's family and received the full amount of interest realised on the capital sum of Rs, 3,000. About one year before the death of Revashankar Harinarayan, which took place in 1885, the plaintiff was under the document of Trust appointed to read and had been for a period exceeding twenty years reading the Purans in the settlor's family, and in respect thereof was paid the full amount of interest realised on the capital sum of Rs. 3,000. He had continued to read the Purans for 1906 and 1907, and was still doing the same. Plaintiff repeatedly made oral demands for the payment of his dues from the secretary of the defendant-Trustees, but payment was put off from time to time. The secretary had subsequently denied the plaintiff's right to be paid any money for reading the Purans, as he was the grandson and not the son of Revashankar. The Trustees falsely alleged as a fact that the plaintiff had ceased attending and reading the Purans from October 1905 to July 1906. Plaintiff submitted that the true intention of the trust for the capital sum of Rs. 3,000, was that he, for reciting the Purans to the settlor's family, was of right beneficially entitled to payment every year of the full amount of interest recovered by the Trustees.

The defendants, by their written statement, submitted that for the purposes of this suit, it was unnecessary to construct the whole of the Trust deed. They admitted that the plaintiff had been paid portions of the income of Rs. 3,000 for the period of twenty years, but that was done at the request and with the consent of the members of the settlor's family, by whose hands the money was paid, as they had to certify that the Purans had been read by the plaintiff. Latterly the plaintiff had discontinued to attend and read the Purans at the settlor's family house on account of a quarrel he had with the family. One Magan Jaganath Vias was appointed in his place and the latter had ever since been reading Purans to the members of the settlor's family. Defendants brought into Court Rs. 78-12-0 as the amount due to plaintiff for reading the Purans up to a certain period. In a supplemental written statement, defendants said they had not set apart definite sums in respect of each object for which the same was directed to be expended by the deed of Trust, nor had they kept separate or distinct accounts in respect of each particular object of Trust ; but they had kept the funds as a whole invested in securities. The fund was now of the nominal value of Rs. 52,100, whereas the charities to be carried out aggregated Rs. 81,650. Defendants submitted that, even if the plaintiff is held entitled to be paid for reading the Purans at the house of the settlor, he would be so entitled to be paid, not out of the income of the whole sum of Rs. 3,000, but out of the income of a proportionate part thereof, namely Rs. 1,914.

The details of the matter were proceeded with.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Beaman presides at a sitting of the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court for this year, which commences to-morrow with a pretty light calendar of offences. There are in all seven cases, implicating eleven prisoners, committed for trial by the Magistrates.—four by Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate; one by Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate; one by Mr. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate ; while in one case the accused was held to bail by order of the High Court. There is one case of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of forgery; one of cheating; one of using as genuine a forged document, and three of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Max J. Bloom, committed by Mr. Dracup on 19th July 1907, for cheating.

2. Narsi Dharamsi, committed by Mr. Aston, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

3. Mia Sahib Abdoolali, Mia Sahib Sharafalli, and Manilal Tricumdas, held to bail by the High Court in December 1908, for forgery, using as genuine a forged document, and cheating and abetment thereof.

4. Esa Nurdin, committed by Mr, Dastur, for theft.

5. Chhaganlal Magan, committed by Mr. Aston, for theft in a building used for the custody of property.

6. Bapu Janoo and V. S. Martine committed by Mr. Aston, No. 1 for using as genuine a forged document, and No. 2 for abetment of forgery and abetment of using as genuine a forged document.

7. Chunilal Magnalal and Tribhowan Manji, [illegible]

POSSESSION OF BHAG PROPERTY.

Question of Hindu Law.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of, in Second Appeal, a case in which the original plaintiff and respondent, Lallu Ragunath and another, sued the original defendant and appellant, Mahashanker Harishankar, to recover possession of certain bhag property. The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. G. N. Thakore. The allegation of plaintiffs were that the property originally belonged to Karsan Purshottam and Keshav Purshottam whose agnates the plaintiffs were. Both brothers died on one and the same day, one after another, and the property, by way of survivorship developed upon Keshav and, on Keshav's death, on Bai Rai, as heir of the last owner, that is Keshav. She sold the property for a legal necessity, as was said. It was sold for Rs. 4,425 to the defendant. Defendant, on the other hand, relied on a sale-deed and contended that the property was sold for paying off the debts of both the brothers Karsan and Keshav.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Broach, who awarded the plaintiffs' claim. In appeal, the District Judge of Broach considered that the sale-deed relied on by the defendant was not for a legal necessity. And as legal necessity was not proved, he held that the sale-deed of the defendant was void. However, some portion of the consideration was held to be admissible which went in satisfaction of the debts contracted by Bai Rai's husband. On squaring the accounts, the District Judge came to the conclusion that the defendants were entitled only to Rs. 84-15 instead of Rs. 1,870 as was held by the Subordinate Judge. Accordingly he modified the decree. Against this decision an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and their Lordships observed that Bai Rai inherited the property not as her husband's heir but as heir of her husband's brother Keshav, and therefore the property in her hands had not been liable for the debts of her husband at all. The case made up by the appellant in the lower Courts had been inconsistent with his real defence. The appellant's case in the lower Court had been that Rs. 3,902-8 out of Rs. 4,425 had been paid by him in cash to Bai Rai, and that the balance remained unpaid, that sum having been retained by him in satisfaction of a debt which the widow had owed to him, but the lower Courts had found this allegation as to cash payment to be false. The evidence led at the trial and on which the Court of first instance had relied for the purposes of equity had been on the question whether there had been cash payment or not. The question having been found in the negative, the appellant tried to hold that somehow or other he had satisfied the debts which the widow had to pay. To allow that plea, remarked their Lordships, would be to allow the defendant to make a new case. The plea had been contradicted by the pleadings already set up. The evidence had been as a matter of fact for no other purpose than that of proving cash payment. On the very grounds the District Judge had declined to consider the point which had been argued before their Lordships. Their Lordships therefore confirmed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court with costs

SUIT FOR ACCOUNTS.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of the appeal of Ramchandra Sabaji Daftardar, appellant-plaintiff, against Narsing and Babu the original defendants and respondents. Raghu having died after suit, Hira was joined. Mr. Nilkant Atmaram and Mr. Krishnaji H. Kelkar, Pleaders appeared respectively for the appellant and respondents. The suit by the plaintiff was for an account and for a decree of the unpaid mortgage amount with interest. The suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Islampur, Mr. R. T. Kirtane, who directed the plaintiff to recover possession of the mortgaged property free of incumbrance from the defendants, with cots. In appeal the District Judge of Satara, reversed the decree and remanded the case for trial on its merits. An appeal was preferred by the plaintiff to the High Court against the District Judge's order. The property claimed in the suit was valued at Rs. 2,000.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said that the omission by the Subordinate Judge to record certain evidence did not appear to have affected the merits of the case. The District Judge has not stated that it did ; he merely speculated when he said, that it might have been instrumental in causing injustice. The respondents had not made it a ground of appeal in the lower Appellate Court. The District Judge's order was reversed ; the appeal was remanded to him for re-hearing. Should he find in the course of the hearing that the omission on the part of the Subordinate Judge had affected the merits, he would dispose of it according to law the appellant to have cost of the appeal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton said that the Judge was wrong in acting on the assumption that there probably was an error. It lay on the appellant to show that there was an error. For these, and other reasons, he concurred with the order directing the re-hearing of the appeal by the District Judge, Mr. C. Roper.

SUIT FOR KHOTI VILLAGE SHARE.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side yesterday, the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, disposed of a case in which the original plaintiff and appellant, Kaji Hasan, sued Luxman Dharma Mhetar and 27 others original defendants and respondents to redeem and recover certain share (Taxim) in the Khoti village of Dhamandevi and to recover all papers connected with the Taxim from the date of the mortgage. Mr. Chamier with Mr. Koyaji appeared for the appellant, and Messrs. M. B. Chanbal, S. V. Apte and Ajinkya represented the respondents.

The allegation of the plaintiff was that Taxim or share originally belonged to one Khaji Muhamad, who mortgaged it with possession to an ancestor of defendants ; that plaintiff and defendants Nos. 5 to 19 are the pairs of the said mortgagor ; that according to the custom prevailing amongst Mohammedans and according to the usage in the Khaji family, nheritence goes to males to the exclusion of females and therefore plaintiff was entitled to the share of the village to the exclusion of the defendants. The defendants inter alia set up the bar of adverse possession. The orginal suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Chiplun, who dismissed it with costs. In appeal, the Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri, confirmed the decree of the Court of first [illegible]

admitted into the High Court and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, observed that the question was whether plaintiff was entitled to redeem the defendants by virtue of his having been interested in the estate of the mortgagor of a mortgage dated 1844 which has been paid off either by the defendant or by a descendant of the original mortgagor. Their Lordships said that this suit which was originally filed on 2nd November 1904 was clearly time barred. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

POLICE COURT.

ABKARI PROSECUTION.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Govind Vira, a Hindu, was charged with selling liquor without a license from the Excise Commissioner. The evidence showed that Inspectors Kuverji and Nariman, of the Abkari Department, having received certain information, gave marked coins to a confidential man and sent him to purchase liquor from the accused. The man bought a pint of mowra liquor for six annas. The Inspectors then raided the place and on a search being made fourteen bottles containing mowra and toddy liquor were found in the place. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 75 The Magistrate remarked that owing to the Mohurrum holidays the liquor shops being closed the accused must have been entrusted with the liquor by some shopkeeper to sell it secretly and therefore the Excise Inspectors would do well to make further inquiries in the matter.

MADMAN'S MISCHIEF.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Narayen Jairaj, a Hindu, was charged with attempting to set fire to a stack of hay at Mahalaksmi. On Saturday afternoon the accused was seen lighting a match and attempting to set fire to the stack near which he was sitting. The police found some burnt match sticks lying on the ground and a match box on the person of the accused. It appears that sometime ago the accused being found insane was sent to his native country, but he recently returned to Bombay. The case stands adjourned.

SAFETY RAILWAY CARRIAGE DOORS.

Brake Applying Attachment.

Mr. Horace Charles Grogan, Locomotive Foreman, G. I. P. Railway, Damoh, C. P., as we stated some time ago, has invented an Improved Brake Applying Attachment for Railway Carriage Doors which, it is to be hoped, will be widely applied. The connection between the opening of the door and the application of the vacuum brake is the great point. Other methods require that passengers, wishing to stop the train in order to protect themselves from assault or for any other reason, should draw down either a chain or handle which is in connection with the vacuum pipe and thus admitting air applies the brake. With the new patent, no such steps are necessary, as the opening of the door is the operation which sets the apparatus working. The advantages are obvious, for in a moment of excitement such as the entrance of, say, a thief into a compartment of which a lady is travelling alone, it is not feasible for everyone who would remember that the pulling of the chain or handle would bring them help ; apart from this, as the chain or handle is usually situated over or close to the door, however willing a person might be to make use of the means of securing help, it is not always possible to get to it, for the thief being nearest the door could easily prevent the chain or handle from being pulled, and this he would do as a natural precaution against his being detected. All these defects are entirely done away with by Mr. Grogan's patent, for the moment the door is opened the brake is applied, so that even were the occupant unaware that an unauthorised person had entered the compartment for an unlawful purpose, the brake would still be applied, for the necessity of the push or pull anything does not exist. The novelty claimed over previous inventions are that the mere opening of the door effects the action of the train without any handling or other apparatus previously devised, and any other attachment from the door in the way of chains, rods, cranks, or cords are definitely covered by the new patent, as the same can be worked by the patent of the new Improved Brake Applying Attachment for Railway Carriage Doors.

PROVINCIAL BUDGET CONFERENCE.

THE following circular has been issued by the Financial Department, of the Government of Bombay :—

The orders conveyed in Government Resolution No. 4850, dated 1st December, 1908, for the holding of a Conference for the consideration of the Provincial Budget for 1909-10 between the Honourable Member in charge of the Financial Department, the Chief Secretary to Government and the non-official members of the Legislative Council did not make it clear that the Conference itself was not to be public. In order to obviate any misunderstanding on the point intimation is given that the Conference is intended to be informal and that the Press will not therefore be admitted to it.

THE total obliteration of landmarks and other means of ident

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

WOMEN.

The "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—Not many years ago the attention of Government and its officials in this country was directed, not perhaps steadily but with intermittent zeal, to such social reforms as the reduction of expenditure on marriages and funerals, female infanticide, and education. But the old order has changed, and we are now engaged in devising parliaments for the village, as well as for the province, and social reform bids fair to fall into the limbo of forgotten things. Even a bureaucracy finds it difficult to pursue two hares at a time. We are reminded of these forgotten and yet-to-be-effected reforms, by an article on "Female Infanticide in the Punjab," by Captain A. J. O'Brien, C.I.E., which appears in a recent issue of "Folk Lore." One is apt to forget in the turmoil of politics that a certain amount of savagery still subsists at no great distance from the doors of our "Anjumans" and "Samajis," and that while India is agitating for self government she does not always exhibit a capacity for throwing off the trammels of barbarism. Every reform—"real" reform, not the outward gloss of it—in India, has to reckon with the Indian woman. Education runs on the rock of her inability to teach the rudiments of learning. The best teachers of the very young are women, and in India the women who can and will teach their children the alphabet are probably only a few thousands in number. The higher education of youth is as much a danger as a privilege, without good home influences. Society has no real existence in a country where the women are absolutely secluded and the men alone are are at liberty to seek new ideas and fresh ideals by intercourse with peoples of other castes and races. Everything in India—sanitation, the expansion of towns, the emancipation of the masses from superstition, waits until the women can bear their fair share in the work of progress and in the duties of an advancing civilisation. No country in the world can afford to condemn 50 per cent. or so of its population to physical degeneracy and intellectual sterility; yet to speak plainly and without false "sympathy," that is what India has been doing for centuries.

The women thus dealt with have naturally lost caste—in the eyes of the men—and their prejudices are now instinctively against any reform. That a girl should be betrothed as a baby (or even earlier), married at an age when she should be a learner, and old before she is thirty, appears most natural and proper to Indian women as well as to Indian men. The exaggerated value set upon the male element in Indian society is probably due largely to the undue depreciation of the women, just as the existence of a class of slaves creates in the free classes a pride which is often overweaning. A man who is accustomed to regard himself as by birth of superior clay to another is often distinguished by his self-sufficiency and an unreasoning contempt for others, and the effect on his character is deplorable. The great evil of slavery is not its effect on the slave but its effect on his master. Indian societies, which are many, and Indian notions of what is "convenable" in marriage arrangements are all based on a single idea, viz., that the woman is lower—a good deal lower—than the man, that she is not a helpmeet but a subordinate, not a fellow creature but a chattel. Captain O'Brien's paper brings out some of these truisms, and their effects. He tasks his readers to calculate the effect of lavishing all affection on the boy, and regarding a girl as a burden to be tolerated at best. Passing over the ideas, all based on the assumption that women are far less able to resist temptation than men (a Jewish conception also), which demand that a girl shall be married before she has time to make any choice, good or bad, for herself, let us follow Captain O'Brien in his deductions. Marriage being imperative certain social conditions make marriage impossible for many of the women and these conditions again are based on the ingrained idea that women are inferior. Holy men (we do not hear much of holy women) have sons, more or less holy, and daughters, also holy, in a greater or less degree, but not holy as women. Their title to veneration is that they are children of a holy man, and, as such, they can only be given in marriage to one equally holy. Thus, while the male decendants of a holy personage can marry beneath them—as well as in their own rank of sanctity—the daughters of the family must, in most cases, go unwed or be married to those who are at least their parents' equals. As Captain O'Brien points out, polygamy is some palliative of this restriction of the natural marriage circle, but poligamy is usually confined to Mahomedans, at least in practice, and the Punjabi Sikhs and Hindus have not yet adopted the highly remunerative system of polygamy known as Kulinism in Bengal. There the highest caste of Brahmans lives by espousing for substantial consideration, the daughters of Brahmans less highly placed in the scale of sanctity. Nevertheless, some of the features of Kulinism are still to be found in the Punjab though in a very modified form.

The Jats have very similar ideas, but their table of social precedence is based on a (probably purely fictitious) theory that the Mughal Emperors took their daughters in marriage—a tradition which history does not support. The Khattris have a very curious system which no one has yet been able to explain, and how it originated is a mystery. It is, however, reflected in many parts of India, and is possibly based on a kind of masonic fraternity, some tribes representing the twelve calendar months others the fifty-two weeks, others the three hundred and sixty days, while the very highest degrees form a still narrower circle. Indian erudition is singularly apathetic about the past, or this puzzle would have been solved long ago. The Rajput is less mysterious. Just as Alexander the Great espoused a Persian princess and Ahasuerus crowned a Jewish maiden, so the Indian Raja took brides from his vassal tribes, and his descendants, the Rajputs, adhere to the ancient custom. Lastly, the menial castes imitate the highly born, and just as His Grace's footman is a cut above My Lord's, so the Rajput's barber is a cut above the Jat's. Our very sweepers are socially ranked according to our social status; and the late Mr. Greever once penned a most instructive booklet on the social grouping of the "Knights of the Broom."

It may be asked, writes Captain O'Brien, why the Government does not prevent such evils. The answer is, that in the first place a great improvement has taken place owing to the action of Government—and we may add that place and security have rendered girls a valuable market commodity, whose price has been further enhanced by the ravages of plague among the women. Formerly there were villages with no girl at all in the whole village. We have been in the Punjab only 60 years—not a very long period to revolutionise a deep-rooted custom! People cannot be made humane by Act of Parliament, any more than they can be made sober. Many causes are at work to cure the evil slowly. The reluctance to give a girl in marriage to a man much older than herself prevents anything like the extremes of Kulinism. The lower strata are asking themselves why they should be socially subject to the higher strata of the caste systems and so on. But, like all reforms, no final emancipation can be expected until the women themselves demand it, and the fact that they demand it will be some guarantee that they have acquired the firmness of character and the self-respect essential to the concession of greater social equality.

After all, there is no hurry. The growth of the modern feeling towards woman has been very slow. It owes much to Christianity, and perhaps more to chivalry, yet mediæval feudalism tolerated a good deal of cruelty and suspicion towards women. Equality between the sexes means the competition of the woman with the man, and competition means that the weaker sex too often goes to the wall. Then comes a demand for equal political power and the suffragette has this on her side—that in modern Europe tho interests that are not represented politically get little beyond a hearing. The East may well be content to move slowly. It is satisfaction enough to know that it is moving.

LORD MORLEY AND THE MOSLEMS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The reply which Lord Morley has made to the Moslem deputation is in the main what might have been expected from him. It is sympathetic in tone but candid in criticism of whatever was unreasonable in the demands made on him, and it is refreshingly free from doctrinaire stubbornness. As he says, the principle of mixed electoral colleges was not laid down by him in his Despatch as the law of the Medes and Persians, and he has now expressed, though in very guarded terms, his willingness to concede exclusive electorates to Mahomedans. He has not absolutely committed himself, possibly because he is not yet in full possession of the views of the Government of India, but he has said enough to allay the natural and reasonable anxiety with which Mahomedans have viewed the proposal to introduce an electoral system under which they would in many cases have failed to secure the return of their genuine representatives. The further consideration which Lord Morley will give to the machinery of election can hardly fail to convince him that, in spite of the assurances of Lord Macdonnell, the system of combined electorates was liable to serious abuses, and that there is no real force in the objections to allowing Mahomedans to elect their representatives in such a manner that the Hindu majority cannot affect the result. Lord Macdonnell has declared that in cases within his own knowledge Moslem views on particular questions have been capably represented by Hindus, and "vice versa." No one acquainted with Indian conditions will dispute his assertion that such cases occur not infrequently, but they are a very poor argument in favour of allowing Hindus an opportunity of electing Moslem representatives. Under a system of separate election there is nothing to prevent Mahomedans being returned who will on particular questions support their Hindu colleagues in representing the wishes of the Hindu population. That possibility is not ruled out by ensuring that Moslem Members of Legislative Councils shall be the chosen representatives of exclusively Moslem electorates. In fact, agreement of Hindu and Moslem views in the Councils on particular questions will be all the more impressive when there can be no doubt that the members of the coalition are genuinely representative of their respective communities. At the same time, by a system of separate electorates it is ensured that the true views of both communities shall be placed before the Government when questions arise on which they differ. The merit Lord Macdonnell claims for the combined system is not peculiar to it, and the system of separate electorates possesses merits to which the other has no claim.

The request that Mahomedans as well as Hindus should be represented on the Viceroy's Executive Council has drawn from Lord Morley some rather severe though not unjust criticism. Had he been at the pains to make a clear and definite statement of principle in his Despatch, he would never have been approached on with an illogical request for representation on an unrepresentative body. But as there is a very general belief that the appointment of an Indian to the Viceroy's Executive Council is intended to secure representation of the Indian people, it is not at all surprising that such requests should be preferred. Lord Morley has now said that if he recommends an Indian to be appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council, it will not be as a Hindu or a Mahomedan, but on the principle that the apparent disability of Indians to hold such positions simply because they are Indians should be removed. He has, in fact, laid down a principle which may be stated in words we have used in writing on this subject before it is equally objectionable that Indians should be included or excluded from the Viceroy's Executive Council simply as Indians. We could wish that Lord Morley had made his statement a little more definite, for the belief that the appointment is meant to represent, if not Hindus or Mahomedans separately, then, both together, with a score of other communities thrown in will die hard in this country. But it is something that a principle has at last been laid down.

There is no contradiction between his expressed adherence to the late Queen's pledge that neither race nor creed should debar a man of the requisite ability and his suggestion that it would be a serious step to make one-third of the Viceroy's Executive Council Indian. Clear thinking and moderate Indians recognise as well as Anglo-Indian administrators that in the present condition of the country and for many years to come the initiation of policy in great matters must remain to a large extent in British hands if progress is to continue on the same lines and in the same direction. There must, in other words, be a preponderance of the British element in the highest executive body in the country, and to that responsible Indian opinion takes no exception. Lord Morley has every right to express satisfaction at the reception of the scheme of reforms, and he is justified in counting on the loyal good-will of the Indian Civil Service. Everywhere in responsible circles in India there appears to be an earnest desire to make the most of an opportunity which, as Lord Morley warned the deputation, will not soon recur if the present scheme fails, and the general feeling of of the Provincial Administrations was well expressed by H. E. the Governor of Madras in his recent speech at Vizianagram when he remarked:—"Whatever form these constitutional changes may take, any new system will be applied and carried out in the spirit of sympathy and generosity."

A PLATELAYER named Thomas Williams, of Ysceifiog, Flintshire, is reported to have attacked his wife with a hammer with a fatal result, and afterwards to have committed suicide by cutting his throat. The husband is stated to have been in ill-health of late.

MRS. KNIGHT, the wife of Iliffe Knight, a labourer, of Whitwick, Leicestershire, was found dead in bed, and some time later the body of Knight was discovered hanging to a tree. Six children are left orphans, the eldest being sixteen, and the youngest eighteen months.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or, other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers every where.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 1.

Nearly general and somewhat heavy rain fell yesterday on the Orissa Coast and lighter falls are reported from the adjacent inland stations. Light precipitation occurred also in Baluchistan. The chief amounts are:—Balasore, False Point and Cuttack, one and a half inches; Chaibassa and Quetta, half; Sambalpur, quarter; the disturbance which was mentioned yesterday as passing through the Persian area, has now entered North-west India. It is still feeble and is accompanied by only a slight amount of cloud. It may, however, give some precipitation to-day in North-west India.

The disturbance in Chota Nagpur has now moved into the head of the Bay and may extend to-day to the East Coast and Northern Burma.

Temperature is below normal in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces and on the Konkan Coast. Humidity is generally below normal in Northern India.

Forecast.—Light local rain is probable in the Punjab, Rajputana and at the head of the Bay.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1909.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good, but rain is required.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat flourishing.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain general in eastern districts. Crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Broach.—Cotton plants healthy, flowering advanced and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable; picking partially begun and arriving in small quantities.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Fine weather has set in. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop prospects improving and present weather may improve yield slightly and arrivals expected early.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cotton being diverted to surrounding markets, nothing being pressed here.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Delhi but have become moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in the extreme north but is in moderate to large defect over the rest of the division. Temperature has generally risen and is now normal except for a defect at night at Ambala and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is lower than usual except at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Heavy cloud has appeared in Sind and moderate cloud in north Rajputana but elsewhere skies continue clear. The air is damper than usual at Karachi but elsewhere contains less than the average amount of moisture. Temperature has risen and while it is normal during the day everywhere, it is high in Sind at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in Cutch and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar but over the rest of the division skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and over nearly the whole of Kathiawar but elsewhere it is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally normal but the minimum has risen slightly and is now normal except in West Central India where it is still lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen slightly but the maximum remains in defect in the north-eastern districts while the minimum is still lower than usual in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity has become normal over the whole area. Temperature has fallen and is now low except at Bombay where it continues normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the North Bombay Deccan; night temperature is lower than usual except at a few stations.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure in north-west India is shown to-day over lower Sind and West Rajputana, a little to the south of the position it occupied yesterday. It is more pronounced to-day and heavy cloud has now appeared in Sind and the adjacent parts of the Punjab. Moderate cloud is also reported from the rest of the Punjab, north Rajputana and from parts of Kathiawar. No precipitation has however occurred.

A few light showers may occur in Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE funeral has taken place of Mr. G. F. Coster, of Shanklin, Isle of Wight, who, as the head of an Amsterdam firm of diamond merchants, cut the Koh-i-Nor into its present shape, and who was the father-in-law of Mr. H. H. Raphael, M.P. He was offered a title, but refused it.

AN exciting hunting scene was witnessed with the Grove Earl Fitzwilliam's Hounds on Jan. 8 After meeting at Aston Hall they followed a fox to the Great Central Railway line near Wales Court. Many pedestrians who were watching the sport were also on the line just as the Harwich and Manchester boat express swept round a curve. The driver, observing the danger, immediately applied his brakes and promptly pulled up, but could not prevent the train dashing into some of the hounds, two of which were killed, while others had remarkable escapes.

COMMERCIAL RIVALRY.

Between Bombay and Karachi.

The Bombay correspondent of "Capital" writes:—There are some people who would have us believe that there is now no commercial rivalry between Bombay and Karachi. To obtain an idea of what the people of Karachi think of it, one has but to turn to the address presented to Sir George Clarke by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. The keen business-men, who compose this ambitious body scout the notion that Karachi should be a mere handmaiden of Bombay in the old patriarchal sense. The address, in which it is not difficult to discover the bold Roman hand of Mr. M. de P. Webb, referred with pride to the great progress of trade. In twenty years the value of imports and exports had risen from nine crores to 39 crores; and the advance would have been more rapid if the interests of Karachi had not been sacrificed to those of Bombay. This was especially the case with regard to railway development. If the Rajputana Malwa Railway were run by a private company instead of being worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, which has a permanent interest in Bombay, Karachi would get her legitimate share of the Rajputana trade now illegitimately diverted to the older port. Only a blind man could fail to see the acute rivalry of the position and the justice of the Karachi plea fairly embarrassed the Governor, who had to take refuge in the not very heroic excuse that the final authority in railway matters did not rest in his hands.

Karachi undoubtedly has just cause to be dissatisfied with the policy of the Railway Board, who think much more of vested interests than her ambition to become the port for the Punjab and Rajputana. They declined to allow the metre gauge to be continued from Hyderabad to Karachi, because, of course, it would cut into the receipts of the North-Western Railway, of which Mr. Finney is the guardian angel; on the other hand, they have no desire to reprobate the undue preference shown by the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Bombay. It is a situation which must exasperate the impetuosity of a young and aspiring community.

The continued inclusion of Sind in the Bombay Presidency is an anarchronism, which is not very creditable to the statesmanship of the Government of India. It is checking the economic development not only of the province itself, but also of the adjacent provinces of the Punjab, the North-West Frontier, and Rajputana. If Karachi were independent of Bombay she would soon work a remarkable revolution in the trade arrangements of the whole of the Northern India. I am afraid, however, that the Government are so sick of partitions, even for departmental convenience, that it will be very long before they attempt another, and Karachi will have to wait a generation at least for freedom from a thraldom she finds so despotic and injurious.

The possibilities of Karachi in shortening the transit of mails between Europe and Northern India have been discussed from time to time but never with the serious purpose that leads to materialisation. We all admit in a general way that if there were a direct steamship service between Aden and Karachi, letters to Lahore, or even to Calcutta, would be delivered sooner than they are now; but such a change in the existing, arrangement would mean so much dislocation of favoured machinery that it would require an even more reckless iconoclast than Mr. Maxwell to propose it. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce naturally regard a direct mail service with Aden as the logical outcome of the commercial development of their port, and if the India Post Office were really in earnest about reducing the passage of correspondence to a minimum, they would put this undertaking in the fore-front of their reforms. We were told the other day that the Karachi Chamber of Commerce had given their blessing to the abolition of the Sea Post-Office: the address presented to Sir George Clarke shows that there was an important reservation. Mr. Webb and his associates have no objection to Mr. Maxwell's scheme "if the change will produce no other disadvantage than to delay the delivery of the mails from Europe by two or three hours."

What follows could hardly be beaten for commercial naivete. "We understand, that if the Sea Post Office be abolished, an effort will be made to sort the letters, etc., at Home for Sind and Northern India separately from the rest of the Indian mail. The development we regard as the first step in the direction of the establishment of a direct mail service between Aden and Karachi. The service, which we have frequently advocated, will not only be a great advantage to Sind, Baluchistan and the Punjab, but also to a large portion of Northern India, and to British interests in the Persian Gulf. We pray, therefore, that Your Excellency will give the establishment of a direct mail service between Aden and Karachi your most valued support." The Governor had to take refuge in an evasion, neither clever nor diplomatic. He said: "I have no doubt that future developments will justify the heavy expenditure involved, and that a considerable passenger traffic might be developed by shortening the time between England and Northern India, but I am not clear that this is the case at the present time. I have no doubt whatever looking at the geographical position, that Karachi, at some distant time to come, will be the gateway of Northern India, but I am not yet clear that the Government of India should be involved in the heavy expanse of a weekly direct service from Aden at present." If Karachi were not a serious rival of Bombay in the commerce of Western India would so lame an excuse be advanced by the level-headed ruler of the Presidency? I trow not.

Karachi may never become so important or extensive a port as Bombay, but if allowed to take full advantage of its geographical position and the spirit of enterprise that animates its citizens it would easily become the Liverpool of the West.

THE Colony of Mauritius has fallen upon evil days. The deficit of revenue for the financial year 1907-08 was Rs. 1,376,588 and the net deficit was Rs. 1,130,283. This was taken from the Reserve Fund which, at the beginning of the last financial year, amounted to Rs. 1,327,304. So that after paying the deficit for the financial year, the Colony had a sum of Rs. 1,197,022 left wherewith to commence the financial year, 1908-09. This period, ending June, 1909—it is predicted by the Officer Administering the Government—will, at the lowest computation, see the Colony with a deficit of one million rupees. The Governor has practically declared the Colony bankrupt, for he says that when every effort has been made to decrease expenditure and increase the sources of revenue, he sees no likelihood of the Colony being able to meet the estimated shortage.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes:—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning!—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Stores, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

THE "FAMOUS" CHAMPION GOODS.

Hand and Power Drilling Machines.

PORTABLE HAND FORGES.

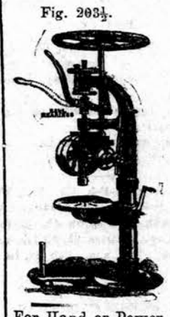
Fig. 203½.  For Hand or Power.

Fig. 401. Portable Hand Forge.

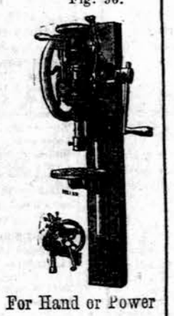
Fig. 96.  For Hand or Power

Figure 401 Portable Forge can be had in three Sizes 18", 22" and 24" Hearths.

Figures 203½ and 96 we keep in Stock, with many other styles, larger and smaller, for both hand and power.

NEW YORK EXPORT AND IMPORT CO.,
19, Hummum Street,
BOMBAY.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER.

I WAS QUITE BALD

J. EDGHILL COLES, Esq., a well-known Millionaire writing from Bath, says:—

"Gentlemen,—I am now convinced that, without exception, 'KOKO' is the best preparation possible for restoring hair. I was quite bald on the top, front and back of my head, and I have now a fine crop of hair. I am strongly of opinion that if the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, and his good brother, knew 'KOKO' for the Hair they would use it. I am willing to answer any questions from anyone on the subject. Yours truly, J. EDGHILL COLES."

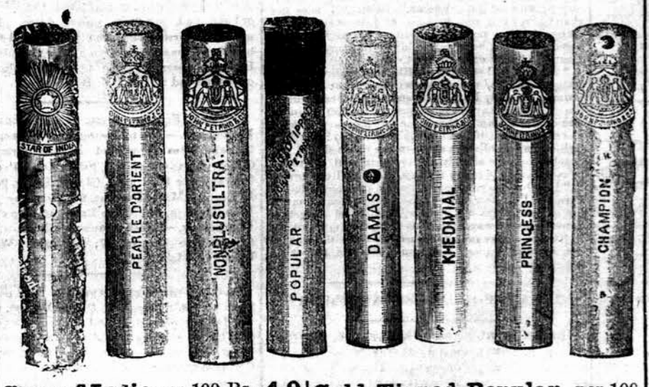
"P.S.—I enclose my photo just taken and I consider it a marvellous recovery of my hair, especially as I am over 60 years of age."

Koko acts as an invigorating tonic to the hair, causes it to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliable, imparts to it the Lustre and Freshness of Youth, eradicates dandruff, and prevents hair falling and turning grey. It contains no dye or grease.

NOTE.—When buying see that you get "KOKO" packed in a dun coloured carton as specially put up by the Proprietors to withstand hot climates. Look for above Trade Mark on both bottle and carton.

KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, LONDON, E.C.
"KOKO" is sold all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100 Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ „ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
Pearled' Orient,	„ „ 3-4	Khedivial ...	„ 2-0
Damas	„ „ 2-4	Champion ...	„ 1-8

MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN PETRINO & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE HAIR.

110 YEARS SUCCESS.

Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a Luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair, Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Glossy appearance of the Hair.

SUFFERING WAS BEYOND WORDS

Eczema Spread All Over His Body—Not a Minute's Comfort in Sixteen Months—Constantly Experimented With Remedies, but Even the Doctor's Treatment Failed—Writer Pronounces the

CUTICURA REMEDIES OF MARVELOUS POWER

"A gentleman, who is a near relative of mine, has suffered terribly with eczema. The trouble started in the form of little white pimples on the hands. These pimples would burst and become sore. The irritation was very great at all times, and sometimes almost unbearable. He tried various remedies from the first, but nothing seemed to do him the least good. Still, he kept persevering with all the things heard or read of. As his condition gradually became worse under these trials, he decided to go to a doctor. The doctor put him under a treatment, and he persisted with it for some time without the least sign of a permanent cure. He was almost despairing. No sooner had one sore healed than others came. From being only on the hands, the disease spread until his whole body was affected. His wrists, elbows, and back were worst, and were really most distressing. The pain he suffered is beyond words. His work necessitates placing his hands in water a great deal, and the water seemed to aggravate the trouble. After the doctor's treatment failed, my relative again resorted to other remedies, with the same disheartening result, and in this way sixteen months dragged by. During this time I can truthfully say that he did not have a minute's comfort. His case having become so serious, you can imagine how thankful he was when he found that he had the right remedy in Cuticura. Had he started with Cuticura Remedies at first he would have saved untold trouble and expense. He followed the directions carefully and the improvement was most marked from day to day. He derived great comfort from the very first, and I should say that within six months the disease was perfectly eradicated, and his skin is as clear as it ever was. Cuticura Remedies to be of simply marvelous power. Mrs. E. Spalding, 142a, Dennett Rd., W. Croydon, nr. London, England, Nov. 26, 1906."

A Single Set of Cuticura Remedies often Cures, Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. Mailed Free, Cuticura Book on the Skin.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. Medicine has long ceased to be a matter of reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising.

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the joints and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age. To prove the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial, and test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester, writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took Clarke's Blood Mixture. After the eighth bottle I was quite cured again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have received hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition. This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

60 YEARS REPUTATION

To remain for 60 years in the public favour as a household remedy is a witness of excellency. There is no remedy so useful in the home as Pond's Extract. It affords immediate relief in the cure of sprains, burns, cuts, bruises, eruptions, corns or chilblains. In cases of rheumatism, lumbago or backache, Pond's Extract rubbed firmly over the parts affected rapidly removes the pain.

Keep it in the House.

Good for Father, Mother and Child.

This famous remedy is sold by all Chemists at 1/3, 2/3 and 4/6. Never accept a substitute. A Postcard sent us to-day will bring our valuable book "First Aid" to your door.

POND'S EXTRACT Co.
Dept.) 65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Pond's EXTRACT THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S.E., will be glad to TAKE the ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars see Sunday Gazette Offices.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society was held yesterday in the hall of the Cathedral Girls' School, Fort, the Right Reverend Edwin James Palmer, Lord Bishop of Bombay, presiding.

After the prayers had been said, Mrs. Heaton welcomed the Lord Bishop.

The Lord Bishop replying to the welcome said that he was very glad to take the chair on their invitation and thanked Mrs. Heaton and the members of the Committee for the kind words that had been said about him. He would always take a keen interest in the work of the Society. He wished to refer to the loss they had sustained since their last general meeting. They had lost their President, Lady Clarke. They, together with the whole of the Presidency, had felt great distress at the sad event and their sorrow had been conveyed by their secretary to His Excellency, who in reply had expressed to the members of the Society his warm thanks. Coming to the work of the Society, the Bishop said that the one important condition of the Society working usefully was that it should choose a sphere, make it its own, and not overlap any other. He wished the Society success for two reasons among others. These were that the method of working in this Society was different from that of any other, and that there was a promising sphere not yet taken up by any other. The essence of the work of the Girls' Friendly Society was the personal contact between associates and members. He commended the scheme of making a separate home for making trained domestic servants.

Mrs. Dimmock, Honorary Diocesan Secretary, then read the report for the year, which states :

"The year that has passed has been one of great difficulty for our Branch of the G. F. S. Our President the late Lady Clarke was unfortunately, owing to ill health, unable to take any active part in the work of the Girls' Friendly Society in Bombay. In March our Patron, The Right Revd. Walter Ruthven Pym, late Bishop of Bombay who took so warm an interest in our efforts to help the girls in this Presidency, was taken from us. One of the last acts of his life was to conduct our annual meeting, ill and suffering as he was, and he wrote afterwards to say what a pleasure it had been to him to note the increase in our numbers. In April the Honorary Diocesan Secretary was obliged suddenly to leave India and was absent for seven months. In October, Mrs. Foster, Acting Diocesan Secretary and Lady Superintendent of the Lodge was compelled to take her well earned holiday. In this month also our indefatigable Vice-President, Mrs. Macleod, resigned her office, and before she could be induced to withdraw her resignation, left Bombay for Bengal. It will be readily understood what a strain such changes as these must put upon the working capacity of any Society, and, ours being so small, we may congratulate ourselves that in spite of them the work continues to grow. Every year brings its own lessons, and one which is strongly impressed upon us is the absolute necessity for a Diocesan Secretary who can be a permanent resident and give all her time and interest to the work of the Society. This will now be secured in the person of Mrs. Foster, who acted for Mrs. Dimmock during her absence in England. She will hold all the threads of the various Departments, and if the particular Associate in charge of any one Department is obliged suddenly to retire,—as, alas ! happens too frequently in this country—Mrs. Foster will take over papers and all particulars and keep the work going while a new Associate is being found to fill the vacancy, so that there will be no break. Another lesson that we have learned is that the training we hoped to give in our small Lodge cannot be carried out under such circumstances at were in force last year. Our hope had been that the two schools in which we were working would allow their girls, on leaving school, to come to the Lodge before taking up any work or entering any situation. We felt that, while they were still under the habit and influence of discipline, we should be able to help them with special training, and by giving them more latitude than is possible in school, and yet not absolute independence, we should help them to gradually feel their feet, so that when the time of real independence should come, they would be steadied and less likely to lose their balance. We were disappointed to find that the school management did not favour this scheme. It is not necessary to enter into the reasons for this lack of co-operation. We had therefore to content ourselves with taking such girls as chance sent us. These having failed in the various occupations they had taken up on leaving school, from lack of special preparation as well as from temperament, were not very hopeful material from the outset. However, we felt we existed to help girls in need of help, so we did our best, and only when a girl refused to obey our rules, or to be under any sort of control, did we give up the task. This method of taking in girls led to our having a very mixed set both as to age and occupation. One or two would be entered as desiring to be children's nurses ; one or two employed in shops ; one or two training outside the lodge, etc. The result was far from satisfactory. If we are to be successful in training girls for children, and ladies' maids we must have a separate "Training home" under the management of a special technically trained lady. These points will be dwelt on more fully in the Lady Superintendent's Lodge Report, and in our Vice-President Mr. Macbeth's address. The Branch Reports will shortly be read by their Secretaries. I would merely point out that the falling off in the number of members in the Byculla Branch is due to the carrying out of a suggestion made by Miss Peacock, that we should not admit girls as members till they have left, school. This, we find, results in our losing them altogether, as they are not residents of Bombay and, once they leave school, are scattered over the Presidency and lost sight of. It has therefore been decided to return to the old method of admitting members from the age of 12. The Trinity Branch has grown and is doing exceedingly well. We owe much gratitude to those kind friends who have, without being associates of our society, assisted us in various ways. A typewriting machine was presented by Mrs. Reginald Branson. Friends of Mr. N. N. Wadia subscribed Rs. 60 towards a second type-writer. A Cottage Piano was paid for by four gentlemen. Mr. Herbert Greaves offered to pay for the training of a girl as short-hand and type-writer. So far the girls who have come under our care have, for the most part, not been up to the necessary standard—one, however, is now being trained at Mr. Herbert Greaves' expense and is doing satisfactorily. Mrs. Bullock-Workman, of mountaineering fame, most generously gave us the proceeds of a lecture on climbing in the Himalayas. Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Bisnig organized a splendid Variety Entertainment, and handed us the handsome sum of Rs. 1,500. Our regular subscribers not being very numerous, we depend almost entirely on our annual entertainment and sale of work for funds for the Lodge. Mrs. Macbeth, the energetic Secretary of the Holy Trinity Branch, hearing our funds were at low ebb in March last, gave a concert on the eve of her departure for England, realizing over Rs. 400, an immense help at a critical moment."

Mrs. MacNee then read the report of the Byculla Branch, which said :— "Meetings for girls in the parish of Byculla have been held every week by Mrs. Grey Collier at the persenage; fourteen girls have attended, seven of whom were admitted as members last month. Miss Marsh of the S. P. G. Mission, and for many years a worker for the G. F. S. in England, has given monthly talks to the members and candidates of the school, when they sang the Hymn "True friends help each other" and said the G. F. S. prayer. These helpful talks have been much appreciated, and we hope Miss Marsh will spare time from her many duties to continue them. Miss Fiennes of the S. P. G. Mission at Delhi, gave the girls an interesting address on Mission work. Two social gatherings have been held for the G. F. S. girls of the school by Miss Savage. The annual picnic was held in October, the children were taken to the sea and had tea and games. The Revd. Grey Collier and Mrs. Grey Collier accompanied the party, and added much to its interest. The girls of the school all contributed articles of work for the G.F.S. sale. Mrs. Grey Collier, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Marsh and Miss Savage gave their hearty assistance and contributed many pretty articles, which, with few exceptions, found a ready sale. The Byculla stall brought in about Rs. 125 from the sale of work."

Mrs. Taylor, Honorary Secretary of the Holy Trinity Branch, then read the report of this branch which states : " The Holy Trinity Branch now consists of a Branch Secretary, eight working Associates, six honorary Associates, eight members and eighteen candidates. The candidates' classes are held every alternate Friday at the Indo-British School. Here the Girls' Friendly Society has been a great help, as most of the girls are orphans, many with no relations whatever and absolutely friendless, and all in need of help along life's way after leaving school. The Associates regularly instruct the candidates on the principles of the G. F. S. guide books. The girls have done some pretty and useful needlework, which was sold at the Annual Sale of work in September. The candidates look forward with eagarness to the classes every fortnight, and it was a very great disappointment to them that we were prevented from holding our classes during the period of the Bombay riots. It is encouraging to find the candidates showing an increased interest in their work, and from time to time asking to learn the different kinds of needlework, but more important is the fact that the girls have manifested a greater interest in their guide books. The different questions have been explained to them and they understand that the power of the Society lies, not in attending the classes, but in the personal friendship, influence and prayer for which all alike are bonded together. We hope effectually to help our Branch of the Girls' Friendly Society upholding its standard, and letting it be seen that not only for our candidates and members but for ourselves do we seek the virtues of loyalty and devotion to our Society."

Mrs. Foster read the report of the G. F. S. Lodge, Bombay, which was as follows ; "The Lodge has now been in working order for a year and a half. During the last year 34 girls have been inmates, and three older women have been admitted for a timeto help them during emergencies. On the average we have eight or nine girls in at a time, we have had twelve and probably we shall have again, but it is too many for our little bungalow. Out of that number we have started in life, after more or less training as it was needed, or as circumstances allowed, eleven girls, who are doing well, and who, we hope, will carry on the principles we have tried to instil. Two girls left because of the distance from the Fort. Two who were Roman Catholics were withdrawn by their priest, and one by her mother, who objected to her doing any work. One was the Rochester child, the Diocese of which maintains a bed in the home, and pays for a girl's board until she is sufficiently trained to be independent,—and now we hear from LLanelly that the same help is to be given towards another. Two girls are children's nurses, having first had a preliminary training in the care of little ones at the Jamshedji Hospital. There has arisen a great opening for our girls in the G. I. P. Railway where after four or five months in a Training School they are passed out as Signallers, having a stipend of Rs. 55 per month, which means much more here than in England—we have had seven girls in it. One girl is a teacher, and four, unfortunately, would not adhere to the rules of the Lodge, and were requested to leave. Several have applied who were over the age limit : some we had not room for, and many others were judged unsuitable for admission. There is much to be done for the girls who come to us ; they live in the present, there is a sort of superficial quickness about them, but no depth, they are distrustful but when they do trust they can be guided. Lately it has been quite noticeable how willingly a girl will give up her judgment and take advice, whereas in the beginning of her training she would have fought and rebelled. We have many applications for nurses, but town girls, as in England, object to service when there are so many other openings. We have had eight commended members during the year, and we arrange for Associates and Members, who are coming out. Notices of the Lodge have been placed in most of the large stations up and down the Line. The Rev. P. Eykyn of Parel, and the Rev. C. B. Collier of Byculla have very kindly held Bible Classes at the Lodge for the girls, which have been greatly appreciated. On the whole, in spite of very many discouragements and criticisms, we have reason to be thankful—much has been done for the Lodge by the Ladies' Committee and those interested, for which we are most grateful. We have had a piano given, and Mrs. Branson very kindly gave us a typewriter, which is most useful. We have contributed nine members and seven candidates to the Byculla Branch, seven candidates and two members resigned or were found unsuitable."

The statement of accounts, read by the Chairman, showed that the income for the last year was Rs. 7,242-3-2, and expenditure Rs. 4,365-3-5, the balance being Rs. 2,876-15-9.

The reports and accounts were adopted.

SCHEME OF WORK FOR 1909.

Mrs. Macbeth then addressed the meeting as follows on the scheme of work for 1909 :— "Those of you who were present at our last annual general meeting at Government House in February 1908 will remember how well Mrs. Macleod spoke. I know she interested us all, and influenced the minds and touched the hearts of many. Unfortunately she has left Bombay, and it has fallen to my lot to succeed her and take her place to-day. I must endeavour to do so to the best of my ability, to rivet your attention if possible, give you all the information I can, hoping by my words to gain your sympathy, and perhaps your help, in the good work the "Girls' Friendly Society" is doing in Bombay. I daresay there may be some here who are asking: (1) what is the 'Girls' Friendly Society' ? (2) what is it doing in Bombay ? In reply to the first question I should like to tell you that the Girls Friendly Society is a Church association. Its workers, or 'associates' as they are called, are all members of the Church of England, its girls or 'members' however may belong to any Christian denomination, I wish to emphasize this, for it is not generally understood. Our object is, we cannot say too often, to band ourselves together, girls and women, for mutual help, religious and secular. Who shall say this is not a worthy object and that the Church of England should not be represented by such a Society in a large city like Bombay—a Society organising and dispensing charity under the Church's banner ? Our Society is a very old one, though our Branch is new. The Society's methods are peculiar, different to those of other societies. All our girls we enrol first as candidates or probationers, then after a period as members of the Society, and when a girl leaves a district, or diocese as we call it (for we use Church terms), we commend her to another branch. Each girl has her own associate, who tries always to keep in touch with her, never to lose sight of her. We make the little girls candidates at school, and there fortnightly we hold classes and instruct them in the objects of the Society, teach them to do needlework, which is sold at the annual sale in aid of the Society, and we get to know them and interest and influence them so that when they leave school and are made members they feel they have friends in the Society and their own particular friend, their Associate, to turn to if they are in trouble or difficulty of any kind. We do not give them indiscriminate charity, but we try and help them in every friendly way. Each associate answers for her own girls, recommends or commends them. That this is excellent you will all agree. The continuity of our work is its great feature and advantage, but, alas, in this country of fluctuating population and rapid change, at the same time its greatest difficulty and drawback. Distances are so great, and our associates are so often going home (I am myself a prime offender in this respect) or to the hills—we find it most difficult to comply with this very important axiom of the Society, and preserve the continuity of our work, and pass it on to one another without it suffering in some degree. Our report will tell you what we have been doing in the past year. From it you will gather that we have been holding classes in the Byculla and Indo-British Schools. We have a lodge for those out of employment or working in shop or offices, or homeless ; we have tried to start communication with other places where our members have gone, but we want this year to do more than we have hitherto done, to extend our work, and systematise it. We have to acknowledge that hitherto our efforts to train girls in the home have not been very successful. We consider training most important, and it has always been before us. Thanks to the generosity of some gentlemen we have some girls in the home now training outside to be shorthand clerks and typists, but we find our chief difficulty lies in this : That the girls who go out to work unsettle those whom we are trying to teach in the Home. They make them discontented and in some cases unmanageable. So we are on the horns of a dilemma, faced with the problem whether we should give up trying to train girls in the home, or refuse those who are in employment, homeless for the time being, searching for situations, incapacitated temporarily by ill-health or for any reason desirous of coming to us for a lodging. We do not see how we can give up either and still fulfil our obligations to the Society to which we belong. We feel it is incumbent on us to have some place where we can house and board members and commended members, receive visitors interested in our Society, or making enquiries about its members, a room where we can all meet (for strangely enough I am told there is no Parish Room in Bombay) and besides we must have a "Training Home" for girls. We believe it is our duty to train young girls, to fit them for some calling while they are young, and mean our care and protection. We believe, too, that we have exceptional opportunities and advantages, beyond that of most Societies or even of branches of our own society working in other cities—opportunities and privileges which we dare not neglect, wish on the contrary to foster a cultivate, must, if we would do what comes to our hand to do. Here we are in touch with a lot of girls leaving school and starting life, unprepared for it in most cases excepting by the ordinary school education, which it is true in Bombay includes a certain amount of domestic training, but not all that is required for domestic service. We know with our own children their training is not finished at school. I often ask my boys when they are inclined to be extravagant, where the money comes from ; to think how little they could earn if they were thrown in the world fresh from school. Then here we live in a large port like Bombay, with people constantly coming and going, landing with their children, going up-country or visiting and requiring attendance. The demand for properly trained nurses and ladies' maids must be considerable every year. Our Bishop, who, as you all know, has recently arrived from England, gave me an instance of this the other day. He was accosted on boardship by a lady, who, after asking him if he were the new Bishop of Bombay, proceeded to enquire if he could tell her where the Girls' Friendly Society's Lodge was, and whether it would not be the best place to enquire for a nurse for her children. This is, I am sure, not an isolated case. There is no question but that this is the work for us to do—the training of the Eurasian and poor European girl for domestic service, as far as it applies to this country. Now people tell me we shall not get the girls ! (1) The schools will not hand them over to us. This I think very unlikely if we can show them that we all in a position to give the girls a first class training. (2) All the girls want to be shop assistants or employed in offices. Now we know this is the tendency of the age all the world over, still I do not think it is an insuperable objection. (3) The Eurasian girl is not suitable for this work. She is of too apathetic a nature, and will not learn or exert herself. That also remains to be seen. I myself have had three excellent girls as nurses, two of whom were born bred in this country, all eminently satisfactory, so I can speak from personal experience, and it is a well known fact that the Eurasians make excellent hospital nurses. This speaks for itself. So it comes to this : We want to divide our forces ; to start quarters in the Fort for our girls who are earning their livelihood, and advertise for a trained teacher for our home either in Byculla or elsewhere if we can find a suitable house within our means, to train some of our girls in the home as nurses and ladies' maids. If we do this, it means an extra outlay. We must give a trained teacher a salary, and we cannot very well offer any lady less than £50 to £60 per annum, say Rs. 75 per month with board and lodging in the home. Now where is the money to come from ? I should like to see it guaranteed by the Society, or friends of the Society, before we actually commit ourselves and advertise for a teacher. Of course we hope in the future our expenses will not be doubled. We certainly have a right to expect that the Fort members, who will most of them be in employment and contributing to their keep, will partially make the place pay, but we cannot reckon on this. We shall have two house rents to pay in any case, and this departure of ours we know is bound to entail increased expenditure and responsibilities. Before I close I should like to ask if anyone here will volunteer to help, to offer any part of a year's salary to a properly trained and if possible certificated teacher. We will guarantee she is properly trained, will accept no other for the post. Perhaps some one will feel inclined to respond to my appeal. We also want more workers, if anyone will volunteer. I trust I have put my case clearly and fairly, and convinced you of the advisability of this step of ours."

The Rev. Kennelly in addressing the meeting said that the Society was the handmaid of the Church. It was a very useful Society and did much good to girls leaving schools. Formerly girls had to leave school at the age of 16, but recently as recommended by the Conference of Secretaries and Head-Masters of Schools, the Government had consented to increase and continue the grant for destitute children till they reached the age of 18. Formerly it was a very sad thing to see girls, mere children, being compelled to leave school at the age of 16, girls in most cases fatherless. But that state of things had now happily been remedied. Girls leaving school must be made sure of the persons whom they are going to serve as domestic servants.

The following ladies were then elected office-bearers for the year :—

President : Mrs. Dickens. Diocesan Council : Vice Presidents : Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Macbeth and Mrs. Dimmock. Diocesan Secretary : Mrs Foster. Literary Association : Mrs. Stanley Reed. Lodge Associates : Mrs. Willis and Mrs Rickards. Superintendent of G. F. S. Lodge : Mrs. Foster. Registrar : Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Jackson. Ex-officio : Mrs. Kennelly, BranchSecretary Byculla Branch ; and Mrs. Macbeth, Branch Secretary, Holy Trinity Branch.

NATIVE PRESS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Official Criticism.

The Chapter on Literature and the Press in the new report on the administration of the United Provinces, contains the following :—

Of the periodicals published "Indian Thought" is a new English quarterly devoted to Sanskrit literature and contains translations which should be of much value to scholars. The "Pandit" of Benares maintained its high reputation, and a pleasantly written Sanskrit periodical appeared under the title of "Mitra Goshthi Patrika."

Books on education were numerous and on the whole, with certain glaring exceptions, temperately and judiciously written.

So called 'Swadeshi' literature was common, and if it depended on venom for its vogue must have achieved considerable success.

There was a healthier tone about medical publications and less prejudice was displayed against the methods of western science.

At the end of 1907 there were in all one hundred and twenty-nine publications (seventy-five newspapers and fifty-five periodicals) received and reported on, as compared with one hundred and thirty-four of the previous year. Of these sixteen were published in English, sixty-eight in Urdu, thirty-five in Hindi, four in Hindi-Urdu, two in Anglo-Hindi, and one each in Anglo-Urdu, in Sanskrit and in Roman. During the year twenty-nine new papers were added to the list of reported publications, of which five were published in English, sixteen in Urdu, six in Hindi, one in Roman, and one in Hindi-Urdu. Of those in circulation prior to 1907 twenty-seven ceased to exist during the year, while seven of the papers that were started in the course of the year were very short-lived. Of the new papers the following attracted particular attention owing to their tone and the views they expressed :—"Modern Review, Hind, Rastgo, Swarajya and Abhyudaya."

Of the editors of the various newspapers reported on about forty-seven per cent. were Hindus (this includes Arya Samajist editors who number about fourteen per cent.), about thirty-one per cent. were Muhammadans, two being Shias ; six were Bengalis; and three Theosophists, while there were two papers jointly edited by a Hindu and a Muhammadan and one by a Christian and a Muhammadan.

The following newspapers and periodicals had the largest circulation :—

English.—"Central Hindu College Magazine" (Benares), "Theosophy in India" (Benares), "Modern Review and Hindustan Review" (Allahabad), "Advocate" (Lucknow), "Allahabad Law Journal" (Allahabad). Hindi.—"Nigamagam Chandraka" (Benares), "Arya Mitra" (Agra), "Rajput" (Agra), "Saraswati" (Allahabad), "Bharat Jiwan" (Benares), "Abhyudaya" (Allahabad), "Jam Gazette" (Deoband), "Sanatan Dharma Pataka' (Moradabad). Urdu.—"Arya Patra" (Bareilly), "Satopkari" (Bareilly), "Hindustani" (Lucknow)' "Pardah Nashin" (Agra).

Allahabad was the chief journalistic centre during 1907. It supplied eighteen of the papers published in the provinces; Lucknow came next with sixteen; then Agra with fourteen and Moradabad with eleven.

Most of the newspapers that took an interest in politics quoted extensively from the leading papers of other provinces and made their selections to suit their views. Several papers, especially the "Citizen," Allahabad, occassionally sent items and articles of general information that they wished to publish to a Bengal paper and then published them as a reproduction from that paper instead of as original articles. The principal topics discussed during the year were these :—Affairs in Morocco; the unrest in Egypt ; the status of Indians abroad, particularly in British Colonies ; the political situation in India including the disturbances throughout the country ; and the deportation of Lala Rajpat Rai and Ajit Singh. The proposed reforms in the Councils excited considerable interest in the press and some uncertainty was expressed whether a system of decentralization would assist the aspirations of young India or retard them. As usual the press took up the subjects of the Indian National Congress, the United Provinces Provincial Conference, the separation of judicial and executive functions, Muhammadans and the Government, Muhammadans and Politics, and the relations between Hindus and Muhammadans and between Indians and Europeans. Loyalty deputations and manifestations were criticised and condemned. The Etawah incident and the visit of His Majesty the Amir to India afforded an engrossing topic for the press. Free primary education was strongly advocated and the subjects of technical and female education and of students and politics attracted a good deal of interest. It was natural that famine and agricultural depression and the distress caused to cattle should be the main topic of the press during the latter part of the year. Efforts were made throughout the year to promote the "Swadeshi" movement, but boycott was not generally advocated except in the case of foreign sugar. Industrial development was much discussed and some efforts were made by the press to popularize the efforts of the Government to show the benefits to be derived from plague inoculation. The legislative measure chiefly discussed during 1907 was the Seditious Meetings Act which was vehemently condemned by the entire press. Municipal, postal and railway affairs also formed subjects of discussion in the press. The attitude towards current politics of the Arya Samaj excited much discussion. Stress was laid by a number of the most important papers on the duty of the press as being the chief means of giving information to the Government and as being the medium for the expression of public opinion and feeling; and signs were not wanting that many of them recognised their powers and responsibilities. Though it cannot be said that the press is actually representative of public opinion it is nevertheless representative of an increasingly large section of the population of the provinces consisting mainly of the educated and commercial classes. The necessity for special legislation to deal with newspapers of seditious character was recognized by several of the most respectable papers, but the entire body of the Indian press combined to blame the Anglo-Indian Press for its prejudiced attitude towards them. There was no press conference during the year. The tone of the press as a whole was satisfactory and its attitude towards the Government was not hostile except when the papers saw or thought they saw any intention on the part of the Government to interfere with their liberties. The prosecutions of certain Bengal and Punjab papers and that of the Musafir in these provinces were discussed by many of the newspapers, and several papers expressed the opinion that these prosecutions were attended with very poor results.

While the tone of the press of these provinces was on the whole moderate, there were several papers that published articles that were distinctly objectionable. In the case of following five newspapers it was found necessary to warn the editors :—The "Rastgo" (Allahabad), the "Musafir" (Agra), the "Citizen" (Allahabad), the "Jasus" (Agra) and the Cawnpore "Gazette" (Cawnpore). Objectionable articles were also noticed in the following:—"Urdu-i-Mulla" (Aligarah), "Eshbar" (Moradabad), "Awaza-i-Khalq" (Benares), "Swarajya" (Allahabad), "Hindu Pradip" (Allahabad), "Prayag Samachar," (Allahabad) and "Modern Review" (Allahabad).

There were two articles published in the press during the year that could be described as obscene. One was a criticism of the Nivog System of the Arya Samaj in "Al-Islam" of 16th August, and the other was a tirade against the Shia faith that appeared in the columns of the "An Naja" of the 7th and 22nd October and 5th November. No prosecutions were instituted by Government against any papers during the year. In the case against the Musafir, which was instituted in 1906, the editor was convicted under section 272 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. The sentence of imprisonment was however remitted on appeal by the High Court.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

8th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday 1st February.

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Colonel J. Forbes' b e h The Rooster (4 years).
H. H. Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton (aged).
Mr. Jiji's b e g Sacricomar (4 years).
Messrs. Garda and Mumford's ch e m Lady Violet (Late Fireworks) (6 years).
Mr. R. R. S' br aus g Uro (5 years).
Mr. Kelso's b e m Wise Bird (5 years).
Mr. Kelso's b e g Hunting Horn (5 years).
Mr. Vincent Clifford's, ch e g Ashanti Gold (aged)
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Galloping Girl II (5 years).

THE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Colonel J. Forbes' b e h The Rooster (4 years).
Mr. B Jenkins' ch e m Castalia (late Salamanca filly) by Galashiels Salamanca (5 years).
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry by Havoc—Arethusa (4 years).
Mr E R Fischer's b aus g Platoon (aged)
Mr S A Wahed's b e h Sir Galahad (5 years)
Mr G K's b e m Wolferton (4 years)
Mr Dawson's ch e g Rosewater (6 years)
Mr A Tavener's ch e m Mergui by Mermon—Gulden (4 years)
Mr M Goculdass' br aus m Lady Metal (aged)
Captain Hodgson's ch e g Pincher (5 years)

THE ROSEHILL PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

The Chief of Manavadar's br e m Moonlight 14-1½
Mr R R S' br aus g Comeback 14-2
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Encourage 14-1 1-4

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Colonel J Forbes' g a g Multiform 14 (aged)
Aga S Shah's g a h Nulli Secundus (4 years)
R K Sirdar Singhji and A S Oomer's ch a h Mutlag 14-0 (5 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Darianoor (6 years)
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Moscow (aged)
Mr Hoosain Obayed's ch a h Dhafer (6 years)
Mr Mohsen Abdul Aziz's g a h England (5 years)
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent (5 years)
Mr Rama Govindjee's ch a h Aden 13-2 1-2 (4 years)
Mr J K Kapadia's g a h Rummah (aged)
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Jehangir 13-3 3-4 (4 years)
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Jader (4 years)

DEALERS' SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 1-2 mile.

Mr Mahomed Amani's b a h Durban 13 2 1-2 Rs 500
Messrs A Hojan and J Hamedan's g a h Mazi 13-2 1-4 Rs 600
Mr A Razak A Rehman's b a h Kadim 13-3 Rs 400
Mr Ahmed Dawood's ch ah Samire 15-1 1-2 Rs 800
Mr Adil's g a h Tunhazar 13-3 Rs 400
Mr Hamed Hazamy's br a h Sumatra 13 3 1-2 Rs 400
Mr Abdul Wahab Hatum's ch a h Sharar 13-3 Rs 400
Mr G K's g a h Hazam 13 3 1-2 Rs 700
Mr Jawad Koovezy's b a h Sherrard 13 2 1-4 Rs 500
Mr Syed Mahomed Ber's g a h Yacoot 13 2 1-2 Rs 500
Mr Ebrahim Mana's g a h Gold Sea 13-3 Rs 600
Mr R S Forage and A M Saif's g a h Harib 13 1 3-4 Rs 1,000
Mr A M Shamlan's ch a h First Class 13 2 3-4 Rs 800
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Mundoor 13 3 Rs 400
Messrs M. Goculdass and A Nanji's ch ah Hachal 13-3 Rs. 400
Mr Oosman Soomaith's b a h Reem 13 2 1-4 Rs 800
Mr Ahmed Osaenis' b a h Desert Gold 13-3 Rs. 600
Mr Zamil Jeweser's b a h Kazalan 13 1 Rs 1000
Mr Aboobaker Abdul Rehman's b a h Patel 14-0 Rs 500
Mr A Readymoney's g a h Young Achilles 13 2 1-2 Rs 500
Mr Mahomed Jeweser's ch a h Milbes 13 2 1-2 Rs 600
Mr Mahomed Beg Mishrees' ch a h Eustace 13 2 3-4 Rs 500

THE BANDRA PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Vertuous Boy 13-3
Mr H S Cassel's ch a h Diamond King 13-3
Mr P H Burn's ch a h Last Hope 13-3
Mr A S Oomer's b a h King Henry 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Farick 14
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Afreed 13 3 1-2
Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Murhaba 13-3
Mr Tahar Yam's g a h Neb 13 3 1-4
Mr Hajee Mahmood bin Mahomed's ch a g Tannah 13 3
Mr Mohsen Abdul Aziz's g a h Reefat 13 3 3-4
Mr A M Saif's b ah Muzloom 13-3
Mr Nassula Andria's ch a h Porter 13-2
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's b a h Collector 13-2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Shimal 13 3 3-4
Mr G K's ch a h Fritz 14
Mr G K's b a h Merchant 13-3
Mr W S Clark's g a h Hobyean 13 3
Mr Syed Rashed's b a h Hoodaeb 13 3 1-2
Mr C M Zuvare's ch a h Narsen 13 3 1-2
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Little Gafel 13 3 3 4
Mr F Mullen's b a h Sir George 13 2
Mr Pett's g a h Frez 13 2 1-2
Mr A Rehman's ch a h Section 13 2 1-4
Mr Nowar bin Saheb's g a h Halar 13 3
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's ch a h Holker 13 3 3-4
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Second Class 14 0
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag III 13 3 1-4
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Orby 13 2
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Grey Flower 14

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

Annual Cricket Match.

This match was played on the school ground yesterday. The Present Students made 40 runs, Chaudhari alone scoring the double figure of 12. The Past Students made 82, out of which W. G. Shete, Telang and Surveyor contributed 35, 15 and 10 respectively. D. A. Shete took 7 wickets for 13 runs, and V. S. Dongre captured 6 for 18.

HOCKEY.

The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 1.

The tie between the 66th Punjabis and the 116th Infantry in the Alderson ockey Tournament on Saturday was replayed this evening, when the Punjabis won by 2 goals to 1 after a fierce struggle all through.

It is notified that Conservators of Forests who have rendered effective service for three years in any grade, provided they have shown special energy and efficiency, are eligible for extra pension of Rs. 1,000. This is subject to the condition that if a Conservator has served only in the second or third grade, he must have completed 28 years' total qualifying service. The orders with reference to this matter will have effect from the 27th September last. "We hear a rumour," says the "Indian Forester," "to the effect that the above restriction was made by the Government of India. We therefore take this opportunity of stating that the Secretary of State, in according his sanction, definitely imposed this condition, saying he was unable to acquiesce in officers being able to earn the normal and extra pensions on the same date."

Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."

Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.

Another Weeks Test now Offered.

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant ; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer ; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove :—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift

A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co. *95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.*

Dear Sirs,

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name _____

Address _____

The wide-spread and ever-increasing popularity of **MARTELL'S BRANDY** is due to the high standard of excellence always maintained.

From 1715 to 1908, —for more than **190** years,— **MARTELL'S BRANDY** has invariably represented the BEST QUALITY in BRANDY.

All over Great and Greater Britain —in the homes—in the shops, you find **MARTELL'S BRANDY** The Brandy with the BLUE and SILVER LABEL.

Sole Agents : **GRIMBLE'S**
AND DEPOT FOR
India & Burma, **MALT VINEGAR.**
A. DE'SOUZA & CO.
P. O. Box 244, LONDON & EDINBURGH.
BOMBAY. ESTABLISHED IN 1845

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS, WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood-Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

IRRITATION AFTER SHAVING

That painful, irritating soreness after shaving is quickly healed and relieved by the application of Pond's Extract. If your skin is tender, and shaving makes it rough and raw, you should use Pond's.

POND'S EXTRACT IS ALWAYS READY FOR USE

and should be kept in every home. Quickly relieves burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, outbreaks in the skin, sores, piles, etc. Pond's is valuable in the kitchen, in the bed-room, in the nursery ; indeed it is valuable everywhere. Sold in bottles at 1/1½d. 2/3d. and 4/3d. Ask your Chemist to-day for a bottle.

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1909.

EXHIBITORS are REMINDED that the 2nd and FINAL ENTRIES for the above Show close at 6 P.M., THURSDAY, Feb. 4th, at Rs. 5 each entry. The practice jumps will be available on the Marine Lines Maidan on Feb. 4th, 5th and 6th for forms of entry and prospectus. Apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Queen's Road.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
All sections from 4in. by 1½in. to 20in. by 7½in.
3,000 Tons of Beams, Angles, Tees, etc.
KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS,
BOMBAY.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.
Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,
Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.
ELECTRICAL WORK
of all kinds for
MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.
THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!
FOR SALE.

FOOTS' PATENT FOLDING BATH CABINET.
Model A, No. 1., complete with Improved Generator in strong Copper, etc., together with necessary FACE STEAMER, and Liquid Sulphur.
Offered at the lowest possible price.
For price and further particulars apply to—
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

DR. LAZARUS'S
SPLEEN PILLS
Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen.
FULL DIRECTIONS GIVEN IN WRAPPER PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. Lazarus & Co., Medical Hall, Benares.
In bottles, at Rs. 1-4 each ; box and packing, 2 as.

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Med. Estabt., writes :—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, etc. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Jalsa, Deccan.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can consciously recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

GUARANTEE—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh, ex. L. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.
Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
LARGE STOCK.
7-11, Medows Street, Bombay.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM
MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS
OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH, GUARANTEED.
BLUTHNER, From
SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
RICHd. LIPP,
STEINWEG-NACHF,
Instalments from and
Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.
These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.
If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHEAPEST SHOP
FOR
ARMS, AMMUNITION
AND
MILITARY STORES.
FRESH STOCK!
FRESH STOCK!!
OOSMAN JAMALL,
101, CHUCKLA STREET,
BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.
A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—
THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

NOW READY.
PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.
JUDGMENT
OF
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar
AND
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
IN ONE VOLUME—RS. 2.
As only a few copies are available, application should be made early to—
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
21 GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.
AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.
THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.
Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S. :—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitmas in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."
KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G. :—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."
Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.
THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.
The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Scientific Information a VADE-MAOUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.
A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects contained in Two Vols. pp. 1300.
Each Vol Rs. 3-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols. Rs. 15-8.
Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,
THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2, 1909.

THE BISHOP ON SOME OXFORD IDEALS.

THE lecture delivered on Friday evening by the Bishop of Bombay in Wilson College Hall, on "Some Ideals of Oxford Education," was an admirable presentation of an instructive and attractive subject, which ought to reach a much larger audience than that which Dr. Palmer immediately addressed. No man is better qualified than the Bishop to handle such a theme, for he has spent a considerable portion of his own life in seeking to work out those educational ideals which have come to be peculiarly identified with the University of Oxford. If we were asked to describe Dr. Palmer's lecture we should say that it was an account of how the ideal University, which is none other, of course, than Oxford University, turns out the ideal or what might be called "the compleat young man." This young man is surrounded by all the great and healthy influences which ultimately create him. His body is looked after by the athletic influence ; his mind is shaped by intellectual and social influence, and his soul is watched over by the religious influence. In fact, he has a chance of getting developed all that he has it in him to be, and of becoming as nearly perfect as is possible for the sons and daughters of men to attain perfection. Some people, no doubt, who are not of the Oxford school, who do not know the University with the knowledge which only intimacy can give, will pick holes in the system and will condemn its teaching as antiquated, its influence as pernicious and its results as futile and useless. They may recall an old account of the degenerate gentleman and apply it to the modern Oxford man. "He goes to school to learn in jest, and play in earnest. His brother's serving men, which he counts no mean preferment, admit him into their society ; coming to the University his study is to study nothing ; at the Inns of Court, pretending to learn law, he learns to be lawless and grows acquainted with the 'roaring boys'. Through the mediation of a scrivener he is introduced to some great usurer, etc." No one will deny that the public schools or the old Universities of England have turned out such men. But these are the characteristics of the noble rake of all ages, and, unless there is such a thing as a college of angels, every University is bound to throw up as one of its products the profligate and the wastrel. But the whole tendency of Oxford education in the large sense is to defeat that disastrous end. As Dr. Palmer convincingly demonstrated, the result of it is to produce neither a wastrel nor a milksop, but a man who has been trained to respect his superiors even in his games, to appreciate the value of discipline, and in his intellectual outlook to be independent but tolerant, and sympathetic but thorough.

The Bishop apparently attaches very little importance to the foreigner's criticism that "Englishmen are mad on games." The games, for instance, upon which the University lays most store are those which engage a large number of people at a time—football, hockey, boat-racing, etc.—and in which success depends not upon individual exertion singly but upon the exertions of the side as a whole, a condition which teaches the players to be unselfish and to be obedient to authority, whether the authority be the captain of a college boat or a football team. Dr. Palmer believes that the most serious aspect of games is that they teach the coming citizens both to be ruled and to rule—the coming citizen learns the act of ruling without making himself obnoxious. Perhaps we might sum up the matter by saying that the games which are so much beloved at Oxford teach good manners. And "manners make the man." That is an important aspect of Oxford education which cannot be over-rated, because the word "manners" literally means, and ought never to mean anything else, than the expressions of an inward moral state. After all there is close connection between the intellectual and the athletic aspects of such training as Oxford provides. There is much study there of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle ; but these distinguished gentlemen of antiquity busied themselves in showing how little and how much man, with the finest organization, and the best discipline, can do for himself in the way of lifting himself from the lower levels of his nature, and erecting himself above himself, by his sheer strength. No wonder Oxford is attached to the old masters of philosophy ; no wonder that in Oxford a fairly profound knowledge of Plato's "Republic" and Aristotle's "Nicomachean Ethics" is not in the least incompatible with a record for the quarter-mile or a place in the Dark Blue eight. For, in the patient study of the old masters, who can fail to admire the courage, the deep moral intensity, the amazing beauty and energy of expression and the amplitude and depth of their ideas, as if minds were once giants as well as bodies? However much some people may affect to despise it, the old Oxford course is not likely to be replaced by a better. Dr. Palmer claims for it that its most characteristic feature is its regard for the sense of proportion, a sense which cannot be acquired without thoroughly studying a subject. With this end in view, essay-writing occupies a large portion of the undergraduate's time at the University. The Bishop illustrated the value of this occupation by quoting one of Jowett's many comments on the essays submitted to him, "that essay is all porch"—it had no building behind it. It used to be an old gibe that Oxford taught a man little more than to write with style. In the Oxford sense of "style" there could be no better recommendation. It requires that no one shall despise style. It is the way of Oxford to think with Buffon that style is the man himself. If thought is the gold, style is the stamp which makes it current and says under what king it was issued. It is the wrong idea, the popular notion of style, that Oxford despises. "My friend, when you have a common thing to say, say it in a common way, and when you have an uncommon thing, it will find its own way of saying itself." Lord Jeffrey said that, but we believe the Bishop would tell us that they say the same thing at Oxford.

Dr. Palmer tells us that the principle of "knowing something of everything and everything of something" guides the University of Oxford in its curriculum. It aims at giving a man a certain cosmopolitanism of sympathy. We know of many people who would argue with the Bishop upon the value of this principle. They believe in teaching a youth "everything of someting" and reject the "something of everything" as being likely to produce the muttering of the presumptuous sciolist. There is something to be said for both views. It is not necessary that a man should know something of everything. It is much more to the purpose for every man, when his turn comes, to be able to 'do' something. It has been objected that the University of Bombay tries to teach too much or rather too many subjects, and perhaps the same objection may be taken to the great University of Oxford. No one, of course, dreams of advocating a curriculum of general ignorance, but those who are interested in educational movements ought to be respectfully heard when they assess the damage, both present and future, of trying to pour into a student a general knowledge of mankind. For we may say of our time in all seriousness what Sydney Smith said in the fulness of his wisdom and his wit of the pantologic Master of Trinity—Science is our forte ; omniscience is our foible. On the other hand the roots of wisdom also are to be found in the principle to know something of everything as well as everything of something. As Dr. Palmer says the Oxford system aims at making a man cosmopolitan in his sympathies ; it develops the sense of proportion ; it makes for culture, the sort of culture which remains when you have read a good book and forgotten it. A man who knows everything of something and nothing else may be, and often is, an imbecile in this many-sided world. The battle of educational systems is only beginning, though its noise has been heard in Oxford and will be often heard there in the future. But whatever the choice of the University may be as to methods by which it is to impart knowledge, we feel sure that so long as it is guided by such teachers as Dr. Palmer it will choose with wisdom and with understanding.

TUSSORE SILK. THE decline of the tasar silk industry in Bengal led the local Government to inquire into the matter in 1906 and with a view to fostering the rearing of the tasar cocoons it was decided to be advisable to open one or two model farms in the most important tasar districts and the initial experiment was eventually located at Chaibassa in the Singhbhum district. Altogether fifty-five acres were taken up and planted with asan trees and the necessary buildings erected. An investigation showed that the decline was due to many small and intricate causes, several being connected with misconstruction of Police regulations in State forests. To any one accustomed to rearing the ordinary silkworm, the bombyx, the tasar is a most refractory thing. Not only does it object to the mild captivity of a cultivated orchard and prefer jungle life but it lays its eggs at such variable times that the collection of eggs is very difficult and the result has been that there has been little attempt to bring fresh blood into the orchards, with the natural consequence that the cocoons have deteriorated. Mr. Mukherji who was placed in charge takes quite a fatherly interest in the industry, and the report on the farm shows that it will be revived if it is possible to do so. Tasar sericulture is an agricultural pursuit of secondary importance that is placed in charge of the old men and children of the village. From 60 trees if well managed and watched ought to be got 3 kahans of cocoons. "As one pollards the trees every 2nd year this means to obtain 3 kahans annually 120 trees will be required. At Rs. 7 per kahan of cocoons that means only Rs. 21 income per annum for the 120 trees. Each person, who grows cocoons, must pay so much in each village for taking ara or permission to grow cocoons, with the result that this Rs. 21 income is lowered. Now when the rearers pollarded their trees they found they had a ready marketable product—firewood—with which they had no risk to run as with their cocoons. They soon found these more paying than the cocoons and many trees are being killed annually by over pollarding. This is another cause of the decline of the tasar industry." Probably the most important cause of the decline of the tasar industry in Bengal is the low prices now obtaining for tasar silk. Mr. G. H. Ariff, the successful silk manufacturer of the Bengal Silk Mills, Ultadingi, Calcutta, says:—"The price for the tasar thread is from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per seer in Birbhum and Chota Nagpur district and 7 to 9 shillings per pound in Europe (i.e., about Rs. 12 per seer)." Now if one kahan of cocoon costs Rs. 7 and one kahan of cocoons only gives one seer of silk—when Rs. 9 per seer is the market price of the thread, where is the margin of profit for the reeler? It costs annas 13 in a factory to reel one kahan without considering anything else, so locally it must cost more. The locally reeled thread is also very unsatisfactory to work with—continually breaking. Accordingly the reeler must get his cocoons cheaper or he cannot go on. Cocoons at Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per kahan will be less attractive than ever to the Kol and Sonthal and he will think more of the firewood and neglect his rearing. Nothing will be said on the last two causes ; but to remedy the former cause we propose, says the report, taking in every year wild muga seed, domesticating it on our Chaibassa Farm and issuing the domesticated seed to rearers who should then have no scruples as to the uncertainty of eclosion, as by domestication the moths eclose regularly in May and June. It is hoped by this means that their stock will be strengthened and the decline may be stopped from this cause.

DECEIVING PIGS. No sooner is an attempt made to raise the standard of anything by laborious and expensive devices than dishonest people set to work to profit by the enthusiasm of the improver and incidentally to defeat his laudable intention. Great attention has lately been given to the feeding of cattle, sheep and pigs in England. Breeders have carefully studied the effect of different food-stuffs, roots, hay and the many composite rations that may build up an animal to satisfy the eye of a butcher or fancier. Here it is that the insidious deceiver steps in. He mixes what he is pleased to call a food, gets it somehow on the market, and if undetected, makes his pile while the unsuspecting cattle-owner is deliberating on the merits of the different stuffs he is experimenting with. If the impudent exploiter is found out, and proceeded against—the two processes are by no means identical—he pays his fine gaily or unwillingly, according to its incidence, and tries to think out something more intricate for his next little effort. A case in point has been tried at Aylesbury recently, in which a mixture of sawdust and sulphate of lime was palmed off for some time—eighteen months at least—as cattle-food and sold at fifty shillings a ton. The same firm had once before committed this heartless deception, and been convicted of it in another county. It was under "the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act" that this unblushing cheat was proceeded against. "Shudes" is the name by which this ridiculous mixture was known, and "shudes," it seems, is a recognised food for cattle and still more for pigs that are made into bacon. The fraudulent mixture used to be sold for polishing purposes, for cleaning tin-plate, according to the statement of the defendant, who admitted his guilt, but how he came to think it might be accepted as good for even pig's food, he does not seem to have explained. This particular variety of "shudes" has been given to cattle as well. Stock-owners must have been very simple to be taken in by such a curiously unappetising food. And even when they found out that the shudes bought from this clever Liverpool firm was not what it professed to be, and was worse than valueless, they were exceedingly timid in taking action to expose the sinning corn millers. The fine of £50 which was awarded seems a very moderate punishment, by no means representing either the probable profit or iniquity of the transactions extending over 18 months. What development the pigs and cattle, fed on this eccentric mixture attained, it would be interesting to learn as well as the part it played in the prevalence of swine fever that has been reported from various counties in England. A diet of sawdust and gypsum might easily intensify a fever, if it did not cause it.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward Mails of the 22nd ultimo left Aden at 5 P. M. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 A.M. on Friday next.

MR. E. A. NEVILLE, Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, is proceeding on fifteen months' furlough and it is believed that Mr. Walker, the Traffic Manager, will officiate.

MR. J. THOMPSON, lately Chief Engineer, Madras Railway, is coming out from Home to act as Agent, South Indian Railway, vice Mr. Priestley, who goes home.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE POSTAL COMMISSION.

Lord Dudley and Defence.

SCIENCE CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, JANUARY 18.

THE remaining members of the Postal Commission have decided to continue their investigations. Already a large amount of work has been done, and this would have lost much of its value had it not been determined to make the enquiry complete. Originally there were seven members, but the resignation of three, including the Chairman, Mr. Hume Cook, has reduced the number to a bare quorum. Some doubt existed, when it became known that nearly half of the Commissioners had withdrawn, as to whether the enquiry would be continued or not. The remaining members however, have resolved to discharge in their entirety the duties entrusted to them, and Mr. Wilks has been elected Chairman. It is believed that the Prime Minister was in favour of the work of the Commission being carried through. In an interview, a few days ago, Mr. Fisher is reported to have said :—"The States with large areas and small populations feel that their conditions are not understood and think they should be visited." Evidently this view corresponds with that of the Commissioners, who have this week been taking evidence in South Australia and will next proceed to Western Australia. There were two suggestions as to the course which should be adopted in order that the task undertaken might be fully discharged. One was to replace the members who have resigned. This, however, involved the serious difficulty which the presence of gentlemen who had not heard the evidence already given would of necessity create. To go again over the whole of the ground already traversed would have been impracticable. In all the circumstances the course adopted seems the proper one. As Mr. Fisher pointed out, the subjects on which the Commission were asked to report, are closely intervoven. They comprise management, finance, organisation (including discipline), extension in country districts and particularly in remote and sparsely-populated parts of Australia, and complaints in relation to service. It will be seen that the enquiry was to be of a comprehensive character. Whether it would have been better if the members had agreed to present a progress report may be open to question. The Prime Minister regards the document drawn up by the ex-Chairman as a memorandum, and not a report. Little, however, turns upon the name attached to it. The document in any case will deserve careful consideration. Dealing, as it does, with an important phase of the subject of enquiry, the fact that it bears the signature of Mr. Cook only will not disentitle it to be treated on its merits. Other questions are admittedly of great moment, but finance lies at the base of a vast institution such as the Post Office. Some of the allegations are serious. "So ill-informed is the administration of the Post-Office on its financial side," we are told by Mr. Hume Cook, "that it is impossible to discover how much has been spent on postal services proper or telegraphic services, or on telephone services." If this be the case, there is obvious room for improvement. A number of alleged reasons for the present financial position are adduced. It is however, possible that when the investigation is completed, the conclusions, in at least some instances, may prove to have been hasty and premature.

THE DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.

Target shooting was suspended within the metropolitan district at Melbourne on Saturday, when 441 members of rifle clubs responded to the invitation of Colonel Stanley, the State Commandant, to take part in field firing exercises at Williamstown. His Excellency the Governor-General was greatly interested in the proceedings. Lord Dudley followed the firing line on foot throughout the advance, marching and "doubling" with the men and watching the result of the shooting at each halt through his field glasses. In addressing the men, His Excellency said that he was very much interested in anything that appertained to the defence forces of Australia. One of the greatest efforts during his tenure of the office of Governor-General would be to help to encourage those who gave up their time to training for the defence of their country, and if he could be successful in helping in any way he would be amply rewarded for any little inconvenience or loss of time it might entail. He considered that those who had assembled that afternoon were deserving of the greatest praise for their enthusiasm, as the parade was purely voluntary. They had discharged their obligation to the country by firing the prescribed course, but what they had done that afternoon was something more. They had shown their enthusiasm and willingness to help in the defence of the country. The feeling was on a par with that shooting instinct he found on all hands. In Australia they realised that they possessed one of the finest countries in the world, and they wished to keep it. This could not be better done than by training themselves in the use of arms. So truly a patriotic example might be well followed by others besides themselves. In time of war there was always a leakage, and a large number of vacancies had to be filled up through the ravages of a campaign. These must be filled by volunteers, and in the rifle clubs were to be found many young men who could be placed in the ranks to defend their country, especially as they were accustomed to using the rifle.

MELBOURNE FRENCH COLONY.

Keen interest is being taken in the Consul for France in Melbourne. The Consul (M. Maistre) is understood to have been recalled by the French Foreign Office, in consequence of representations made through Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador in Paris. The representations made to the French authorities are said to have had their root in personal relations which had arisen between a section of the French residents of Melbourne and M. Maistre. The circumstances are somewhat involved, but the history of the affaire dates back to March last, when friction arose between members of the Alliance Francaise in Melbourne. M. Maistre, by virtue of his office, was President d'Honeur of the Alliance. The non-admission of certain applicants for membership having followed on the united action of a section of the Alliance, other members resented it, and appealed to M. Maistre to intervene. The Consul had, on inquiry, decided that a wrong had been done. Protests against his decision were made to the parent Society in Paris, which, however, supported the Consul. The next step was the admission into the Society of the applicants for membership, who have been mentioned, and who are understood to be of high repute. The alleged incorrect representations to the French Foreign Office followed. At this stage it is said that both the Australian authorities and Sir Francis Bertie were misled into conveying to the French Foreign Office the representations which appear to have culminated in the recall of the Consul. The many friends of M. Maistre are indignant at the turn which matters have taken, and are making a determined effort to defeat the injustice which they say has been done to him. M. Maistre, on being questioned to-night said that at present he preferred not to make any statement. He intended to leave for Paris on February 25, and to submit a full statement of the facts to the Paris Foreign Office.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, who left for Queensland by the express on Friday last, has made it clear that it is not with any electioneering object or in any fighting capacity whatever that he has gone to the Northern State, and is visiting his Wide Bay constituents. Mr. Fisher will not, he says, address any large meetings during the present tour. When he gets back from Queensland, as he will about the end of this month, a fighting tour will be considered in earnest, a tour in the course of which all the States will be visited, and the party flag everywhere unfurled. Mr. Fisher arrived in Brisbane next day. In the course of an interview Mr. Fisher said the Government were only just feeling their feet in matters of administration, and up to the present nothing definite had been decided upon in regard to their future intentions. Speaking on defence, Mr. Fisher said a proper scheme of defence was being taken in hand, and he had no doubt whatever that an acceptable scheme would be arranged to meet the requirements of the country. In any scheme adopted provision would necessarily be made for the naval defence of harbours and coasts. The Prime Minister, in response to queries, said surveyors were actively engaged in making a survey, with the object of fixing the most suitable site for the Federal Capital within the area selected by Parliament, and with an outlet to the sea at Jervis Bay.

SCIENCE CONGRESS RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following resolutions of the Science Congress have been approved by the Council :—"The Committee of the Association suggests to the Government of Queensland the very great desirableness of imposing on the Geological Survey Department the duty of giving more attention and detailed inquiry in regard to the stratigraphy and general geological structure of the State ; "that the South Australian Government should be respectfully urged to establish suitable seismographs at Port Denison and Alice Springs, in order that a complete system of seismic records along the axis of disturbance in that State." "That the Australian Association for the advancement of science records its unanimous support to the movement for establishing in Australia an observatory devoted to the study of solar physics which has been so strongly advocated ; that the practical possibilities, combined with the scientific value of solar research, make the project a matter of national and international importance; that steps should be taken to secure the establishment of a solar physics observatory in Australia ; that a Committee should be appointed to organise an expedition of Australian astronomers in connection with the total solar eclipse of 1910, which will be visible at Hobart, and "that a Committee should be appointed to investigate the alkaline rocks of Australia."

SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

All important departure in the relations of the self-governing dominions of the King and the Imperial Government is under the consideration of the Imperial and the Colonial Governments. It is proposed that there shall be created a special department in Great Britain for the self-governing dominions, with a new and separate Imperial Minister as their link with the Crown, and that the offices of this new Minister and department, and of the representatives in London of the dominions shall be in one building at Westminster, close to Downing-street. The scheme has not been developed fully but its main features are as indicated. The proposition is now before the Commonwealth Government, and will be considered in due course at a Cabinet meeting, to be held before Parliament meets. These proposals are the natural outcome of the strong line taken by Mr. Deakin at the Imperial Conference in 1907, when he and the other Prime Ministers firmly protested against the lumping of the affairs of young nations like Australia, Canada, and South Africa with those of Crown Colonies in the office of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Deakin claimed that he as Prime Minister of Australia should be able to deal with the Prime Minister of England on all the great questions of Imperial relations directly, and not through a Colonial Secretary, who consciously or unconsciously treated the dominions overseas as inferior and subordinate communities. Though the present Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) declines to express any opinion on the new proposals he is believed to take a hopeful view of them.

NEW GUINEA AFFAIRS.

Since the present Federal Cabinet came into office affairs in connection with Papua have been moving with some rapidity. A month or two ago an Australian officer (Mr. Sabine) was sent to the island in order to complete the official demarcation of the boundary between German and British territory. According to advices received by the Department of External Affairs, Mr. Sabine is on the scene of operations, and by this time should be making good progress with his task. At the outset there was a little delay owing to the necessity of getting more exact instruments than Mr. Sabine had taken with him, but these have now been forwarded. A departure of some importance has been made by the Federal Government in their method of communicating with German Colonial officials. Hitherto it has been the practice to send a message to the Secretary of State in London, and subsequently through him to the various Imperial and official personages in Germany, the net result being that the officer sought to be reached would not get his message for weeks, and perhaps not for many months. A change was proposed recently, owing to the troubles in German New Guinea, as the outcome of which seven indented boys were found to have been murdered. The Minister of External Affairs (Mr. Batchelor) cabled to England for permission to communicate with the German Governor of New Guinea direct. He received permission, and on Monday last a message was sent to the territory asking the representative what steps it was proposed to take with regard to the punishing of the murderers, and promising the co-operation of the Commonwealth if needed. Speaking on the matter, Mr. Batchelor said :—"The killing of these seven indented boys was more serious than an ordinary murder by blacks, since it might be regarded by other natives as a warning that it was not safe to become indented and accept service with the white man. For that reason it was doubly desirable that punitive measures of some kind should be taken. Of course, if they are to be of any use at all, they must be prompt, and if our communication had gone through the old, roundabout channels, the chances of doing anything that would be a warning to the natives would have been hopeless."

A.

[By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

THE REFORM OF THE CONGO.

COLLECTION OF RUBBER LEASES.

150,000 per cent. Profit.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES PROMISED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

With reference to the British pressure on Belgium, in connection with the steps to be taken for the settlement of abuses in the Congo, the Belgian Government has notified two big companies that the collection of rubber in their territories will be prohibited in a year, after which absolute commercial freedom will be established.

One of the companies, with a paid-up capital of £3,240, has already distributed one and a half million sterling in profits.

Large administrative and judicial reforms will follow the impending visit of the Belgian Minister for the Colonies to the Congo.

LATER.

It is announced that America supports Sir Edward Grey in refusing the recognition of the annexation of the Congo unless the conditions are made more satisfactory.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Possible Native Member.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The "Daily Mail" understands that the Native Member of the Viceroy's Council will be Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukherji of the Calcutta High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

Nothing is known officially of the selection announced by the "Daily Mail" of Mr. Justice Asutosh Mukerjee to the Executive Council of the Viceroy, and I learn that no appointment has yet been made.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Impatience at Delay.

SITUATION STRAINED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Turkey has sent Bulgaria a vigorous Note, asking whether she intends to resume negotiations or not.

LATER.

The situation between Turkey and Bulgaria is sufficiently strained to engage the earnest attention of the Powers.

TURKEY AND AUSTRIAN BOYCOTT.

Official Order to Cease.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The Turkish Government has instructed the Customs to advise the dockers of the Empire to cease the Austrian boycott, as Turkey and Austria are on the point of coming to an understanding. The Constantinople dockers have refused to do so until the entente is announced.

LATER.

A draft agreement between Austria and Turkey has been forwarded to Constantinople with amendments which are not likely to create difficulties.

FRENCH GOVERNOR'S SUICIDE.

Tragedy at Saigon.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

A telegram from Saigon states that M. Bonhoure, Governor of Cochin-China, has committed suicide. He had been suffering from neurasthenia.

THE MULLAH.

Reported Defeat.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

It is announced in Italy that the Sultan of Obbia, in Italian Somaliland, has severely defeated the Mullah, killing ninety and capturing thirty-four of his followers, and recovering some raided cattle.

FIRE AT CANTON.

Fleet of Flower-Boats Destroyed.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Reuter wires from Canton that fire has destroyed the fleet of flower-boats.

One hundred and seventy charred bodies have been recovered and many are missing.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Failure of a Shipping Firm.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The failure of a large cotton shipping firm is announced at Manchester.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

More Convictions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

A telegram from Johannesburg reports that twenty Indians have been sentenced to three and four months' hard labour, with the option of a fine of fifty pounds for not producing their certificates.

They have not appealed and have been sent to gaol. They include Mr. Cachaliw, Chairman of the British Indian Association.

S S. "CLAN RANALD."

Wrecked off Edithburg.

FORTY-ONE PERSONS PERISH.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the "Clan Ranald" with a cargo of wheat bound for South Africa has been totally wrecked in heavy sea off Edithburg, thirty-four lascars and six of the white crew, including the captains having been drowned.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

Queen of Italy Honoured by King Edward.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

King Edward has conferred the Order of the Red Cross on the Queen of Italy.

SOUTH AFRICA'S UNIFICATION.

The Question of a Capital.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The South African Unification Convention has reached a crisis over the question of a capital.

Mr. DeWet has returned home.

LORD CURZON'S TOUR.

Return to Capetown.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Lord Curzon has arrived at Capetown and will sail for home on Wednesday.

RUSSIAN PORTS IN THE FAR EAST.

Tsar Sanctions Closing.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The Tsar has confirmed the Bill for closing the free ports on the Amur and in Transbaikalia.

CALIFORNIA AND ASIATIC LAND-HOLDERS.

No Violation of the Japanese Treaty.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The Californian Legislature is proceeding with the Bill prohibiting aliens from holding land. The Governor declares that the Bill does not violate the treaties with Japan.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JANUARY 31.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 22nd instant, left for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day, and the same Company's steamer "Moldavia" for Colombo and Australia at 4 p.m., to-day.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

Constitutional Reforms.

SIR EDWARD BAKER'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

Referring in his speech, at the Bengal Council meeting here on Saturday last, to the responsibilities of officials in connection with the constitutional reforms which are now under introduction, Sir Edward Baker said that they will have to resort to the more difficult arts of persuasion and conciliation, in place of the easier methods of autocracy. "This is no small demand to make on the resource of a service whose training and traditions have hitherto led its members rather to work for the people than through the people or their representatives; but I am nevertheless confident that the demand will not be made in vain."

THE CADASTRAL SURVEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the separation of Cadastral Survey operations of the Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam.

SIR T. WYNNE arrives in Bombay in connection with Railway siding and storage accommodation for the new Dock.

MR. FINNEY, third member of the Railway Board, left Calcutta on Saturday last, to inspect the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The "Kal" Case.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 1.

To-day, before Mr. Carmichael, District Magistrate, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Pleader, made an application for bail on behalf of Purshotum Bapuji Khare, editor of the "Kal," a weekly Mahrathi newspaper, printed and published in Poona City, who is charged with sedition in connection with an article which appeared in the "Kal" on 18th January last.

Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar, Government Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

In support of the application Mr. Kelkar said the accused was a graduate of the Bombay University and an LL.B., of respectable character, and belongs to a high grade of society. He was, in addition, a nephew of the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and his social position, he added, militated against any prospects of the accused absconding in the event of his being released on bail. It was further argued that as accused meant to conduct his own defence he should be allowed every facility to prepare it; but he could not very well do so while he was confined in Jail. Paranjpe, the former editor of the "Kal," had been released on bail by the High Court.

Khan Bahadur Davar replied that the offence was a non-bailable one and the Court was not empowered to grant bail unless it had reasonable ground to believe that a "prima facie" case had not been made out. In this case there were strong reasons to believe in the guilt of the accused as he had indulged freely in abuse of the Government, had incited hatred against the English and had resorted to the worst form of sedition conceivable. If accused intended to conduct his defence himself he had ample facilities to consult his friends, who are already in Jail for similar offence. In the case of Paranjpe, Khan Bahadur Davar relied on the ruling of Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Mr. Justice Aston, who viewed the special circumstances under which his appeal was made, and granted bail under those circumstances. It was argued on behalf of Paranjpe that he was suffering from diabetes and other diseases and that his retention in Jail would be fatal to his health. In the present application no special reasons for the accused's release had been advanced except that he was a nephew of a member of the Legislative Council. In the Tilak case Mr. Justice Davar had refused bail and Tilak held a much higher social position than accused. The Court had no option but to refuse bail under Section 497 C. P. C.

Mr. Kelkar again contended that as accused had decided to conduct his own defence it was imperative that he should be allowed every facility to do so under special circumstances of the case.

The Court: Why do you rely on special circumstances? Could a thief get out of Jail because he was anxious to conduct his own case?

Mr. Kelkar, continuing, said that accused was in a very different position. There was no fear that if released on bail he would tamper with or threaten witnesses. If he had to prepare his own defence he must have facilities to do so. The jail was about three miles distant and it would be extremely inconvenient for those whom accused wished to consult to travel up and down that distance. The fundamental principle of law was that an accused person should be deemed innocent until he was proved guilty. Whether the article complained of was grossly seditious was open to dispute; at all events the case was open to argument.

The Court passed an order refusing bail.

The case will be heard on the 4th instant.

KOLHAPUR BOMB CASE.

Further Hearing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEBRUARY 1.

The Bomb Placard Case is proceeding. A panchanama was put in stating that the various accused had re-written parts of the placard before the Bench. The statements of Joshi, Padalkar and the Parsi Sootar made to pleader Ghatge in the presence of Mr. Dilwar, Magistrate, were admitted after lengthy discussion, and the examination of these accused by the Judge to see if there had been threats, upon which the accused stated they had not made statements at all.

Mr. Dilwar, Magistrate, was examined. The confession of the accused Padhye was put in.

The case is proceeding.

THE MULTAN MURDER.

Execution of Shouldham.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

A Lahore telegram, dated the 1st instant, states that Shouldham was hanged in the District Jail this morning at 8 o'clock. The condemned man made no confession and walked boldly to the gallows. Life was extinct in three minutes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 1.

Charles Shouldham, who was convicted at the Chief Court, Punjab, of the murder of Miss Taylor, was hanged at the District Jail, Lahore, about 8 o'clock this morning. Captain W. T. Finlayson, I. M. S., was in charge of the execution. Shouldham had addressed appeals for commutation of the death sentence to the Lieutenant-Governor and subsequently to the Viceroy. Some male relatives of Shouldham were permitted to see the body after hanging.

THE BURMA COUNCIL.

The Tenancy Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 1.

At the last meeting of the Burma Legislative Council the Burma Tenancy Bill, which has been generally disapproved by the people of the lower part of the province, was referred to a Select Committee, and the following are some of the minority report:—

"The alterations and additions made by the Select Committee have all been improvements in our opinion, but as the Financial Commissioner has not seen his way to modify in the slightest degree the principle of the Bill our original objections to it remain unaltered. Failing the withdrawal of the Bill in its entirety, we would have been prepared to support a measure composed of chapters 1 and 2 as now amended.

"Chapter 3 we object to very strongly. The Financial Commissioner has informed us that such legislation is necessary in isolated portions of Upper Burma; but it does not appear to us that there is sufficient reason for imposing such a drastic Bill on the whole of Burma. We have maintained from the beginning that no necessity for it exists in Lower Burma and nothing we have heard in the Select Committee has caused us to alter our views in this respect.

"Chapter 14 we also object to very strongly. The total absence of the right of appeal to the Civil Courts is a feature of the Bill which must cause mistrust, although the Financial Commissioner opposed any modification of this chapter. We cannot understand why the Civil Courts should be ousted in this way. We understand that the Bill will for the present be laid on the table before it is again taken into consideration with a view to its being passed by the Legislative Council.

"We urge that full opportunity be given for the expression of the views of District Officers throughout Burma, not merely on the drafting of the Bill, but on the advisability of, and necessity for, applying it to this province. We also submit that in view of the gravity of such legislation the Government might have supplied full information as to the success which has followed the working of similar Acts in other provinces. We recognise that Government cannot give any definite undertaking that this Bill will not again be brought up; but in view of the fact that it has caused much unrest—we might almost say panic—among a very large and influential body of the population of the province, we respectfully urge Government to make a public pronouncement of a reassuring nature calculated to allay this feeling, the full extent of which, we submit, is not realised in official circles.

INVESTITURE AT CALCUTTA.

List of Recipients.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

The following is a list, so far as is at present known, of those who are to be invested with decorations at the forthcoming Investiture here:—

K. C. S. I.

Sir C. S. Bayley, the Kumar of Jhalawar, the Rana of Jhalawar, the Raja of Jehangirabad, Sir J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, the Nawab of Dacca, Sir James Wilson, Sir H. Earle Richards, and the Raja of Jind.

C. S. I.

Messrs. J. S. Meston, R. E. Younghusband, S. H. Butler, J. A. Brown and W. T. Morison, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Dunlop Smith, Maharaj Bhairon Singh, Mr. W. Fox Strangways, Sardar Partab Singh, Mr. E. D. Maclagan, Munshi Madholal, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert.

K. C. I. E.

Sir Muhamad Aslam Khan, Sir T. H. Holland, Sir Muhamad Ali Beg, Sir G. O. Roos Keppel, Maharajadhiraj of Kishangarh, the Rana of Dholpur, the Raja of Memadabad, Sir T. R. Wynne, Sir G. Bomford, the Maharaja dhiraj of Burdwan, the Raja of Poonch, and Nawab Hafis Muhammed Abdulla Khan Absai.

C. I. E.

Mr. A. M. Ker, Rear-Admiral Hewett, Messrs. Radice, R. B. Hughes, and Buller, Lieutenant-Colonels J. Binning and M. Filose, Rai Kishen Kaul, Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Godfrey, D. B. Blakeway, Khan Sahebzada Abdul Gaiyum Khan, Maung Bah Too, Colonel E. W. S. K. Maconchy, Messrs. A. Earle, W. E. Jardine, Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Bingley, Mr. F. L. Halliday, Lieutenant-Colonel, C. T. Jessop, Mr. W. A. Dring, Major W. D. Erskine, Major W. T. Crichton, the Raja of Rampura, Maulvi Rahim Baksh, Munshi Azizuddin, Babu Nilat Bar Mukharji, and Mr. Rajendra Nath Mukarjee.

K. C. B.

Major-General A. A. Barrett, C. B., Major-General H. B. B. Watkis, Brigadier-Generals C. H. Powell, F. G. Atkinson, F. H. R. Drummond and A. Wallace, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Shearer, Colonel W. E. Phillips, Lieutenant-Colonels K. J. Buchanan, and R. A. Carruthers.

K. C. M. G.

Sir G. D. A. Fleetwood Wilson.

The Maharaja of Burdwan will also be presented with the badge of the Order of Merit and eight first class Kaiser-I-Hind medalists will receive their medals.

SNOWFALL AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, FEBRUARY 1.

About half a foot of snow fell during the night and the whole neighbourhood is thickly covered. However, the weather continues crisp and pleasant and the snowfall has been very beneficial to the surrounding country.

SIR LANCELOT HARE arrives at Calcutta on the 9th instant.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

THE toiling British official in India has an enthusiastic admirer in a distinguished German officer, Count Hans von Konigsmarck, a major on the General Staff, who recently returned to Berlin after a prolonged tour in India. The German military critic does not as a rule spare us, though it must be acknowledged that we deserved the somewhat severe criticisms levelled at us in regard to our methods in South Africa. Count Konigsmarck dedicates his book to Lady Blood, wife of Sir Bindon Blood, "In sincere admiration and reverence for the Englishwoman in India to whom England owes not the least of her position and power in that country." He expresses great admiration for the Indian soldiers and is of opinion that they could take the field against any European troops; but when he goes on to state that their tactical training is slightly inferior to that of the Continental armies some doubt is raised in one's mind as to whether he had seen the Indian soldier at his best, which is undoubtedly when on manœuvres or field service. We may certainly claim that the tactical training of the Indian Army is as practical and thorough as that of any Continental nation. Tolerant treatment of the Indian races and a beneficial policy distinguishes our rule in India, says the Count. The British official is no bureaucrat swaddled in red tape. Our friendly critic met only a modest individual characterised by "iron self-control and absolute integrity" and "whose impartial justice and unselfish moral sentiment are exemplary." "John Bull is master of India but he seldom commands and still more seldom prohibits." "The atmosphere of freedom and independence which is characteristic of the Mother-country is also found in India." A more eulogistic description of the British official in India than this one by Count Konigsmarck it would be difficult to imagine. The Count made many friends in India, where his book will be read with some interest.

As the result of the enquiries that were made into the alleged unfair competition of military bands with the employment of civilian musicians, strict injunctions have been issued to all regiments that no engagements to play out may be accepted at rates lower than those prevailing locally for the employment of civilian bands. The question arose out of a complaint made by the Musicians Union regarding an engagement accepted by the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to play at the Olympia Skating Rink for four weeks. The agreement was that the band should not consist of less than thirty-five performers and that the price of its services should be £100 a week. This appears to be considerably above instead of below the market rates, as no less than six civilian bands applied for the same engagement offering their services at prices ranging from £85 to 90 a week, so there was no unfair competition here. The public when entertained with bands demands good ones. The management at Olympia knows this and, may be, it is likewise realised by the Secretary of State for War, too.

The value of the British Army considered as an asset in the Entente has been discussed at some length by General Zurlinden, a former Minister of War, in is book "The English Under Fire." He points out what a formidable foe France found England in the days of Marlborough and how decisive was the assistance of the British in all coalitions against France. A portion of this most interesting book is a criticism on the actions of the campaigns of 1815. General Zurlinden attributes the French defeat at Waterloo to Napoleon underestimating the fighting qualities of the British soldier. It also appears that he did not either entertain much regard for Wellington, for on the eve of Waterloo he is said to have twitted Marshall Soult on the respect he held Wellington in as a successful commander. "Your Wellington," said Napoleon, "you think him a great general because he has always beaten you." The remark might have been addressed to other Marshalls as well as to Soult, who no doubt thought so though he may have refrained from making such a retort. The inferiority of the French General Staff and the unshakable firmness of our troops at Quatre Bras are, in General Zurlinden's opinion, two most important factors that must not be lost sight of in accounting for Napoleon's overthrow at Waterloo. The ex-War Minister clearly demonstrates that the British Army has been in the past and will be in the future an useful ally and a formidable adversary.

The extraordinary ignorance that is still prevalent in this country regarding the professional work and knowledge of the military officer is clearly revealed by the manner in which the Press has commented on some orders lately issued by Sir John French to ensure officers having some practical knowledge of the working of the other branches in addition to the branch to which they may belong. The warmest praise is bestowed upon Sir John by the Press; his action is applauded as some further "drastic measures" to promote the efficiency of the officers of the army and as something quite original and never before thought of. The public are let into the secret that it is considered "bad" form amongst officers for one to take an interest in the working of any branch other than his own. There is a large section of the public eager enough to believe this or any other such twaddle about the officer. No wonder it has such distorted ideas regarding his knowledge and capabilities.

In the return of the Strength of the Territorial Forces up to the 1st January, London comes in a bad last in providing men, only showing 54 per cent. of the total to be furnished. Mr. Haldane expresses himself as being on the whole quite satisfied with having got together 66 per cent. of his Force, and thinks that a year should see it completely filled up. A large percentage are one year men whose first period of service will shortly terminate, and it is highly improbable that they will all re-engage. In the course of an address the other day Lord Lucas stated that recruiting in the old Volunteer Force was never as good at this season of the year as it is now. He did not add that the County Associations are making the most strenuous efforts to get recruits in every town and every hamlet and that the National Service League is affording the Association much help in doing so; that large employers of labour are making most generous concessions and thereby placing themselves at a great disadvantage with competitors in business less patriotic than themselves. For these and many other reasons there can be no comparison between beating up recruits for the Territorial Force as at present and the ordinary recruiting for the old Volunteer Force.

The first attempt to raise the new Army aeroplane was made on Farnborough Common last Saturday evening. The results cannot be regarded as very satisfactory, as after an ascent of only ten feet Mr. Cody the designer of the machine had to bring it to earth on account of the dangerous manner it tilted backwards as soon as it was in the air.

Lord Lucas addressing the Officers Training Corps at the Belfast University last night stated that there were at the present time 166,000 Regular troops at Home, who could all be sent abroad at once should occasion arise. A few days prior to this, Mr. Haldane informed his constituents in East Lothian that we could at present muster 115,000 Regular troops in the United Kingdom to repel the invaders, who it was supposed would cross the sea in aeroplanes. This is another instance of the many discrepancies between the announcements made by Mr. Haldane and those of his over sanguine lieutenant. It would be interesting to know if Lord Lucas can also supply large numbers of horses. In spite of all that has been said to the contrary the shortage of horses for the army is a matter of very grave concern. It is estimated that there are at present not more than 20,000 horses in military employment in the United Kingdom. 50,000 horses would be required to mobilise the comparatively speaking small force known as the Expeditionary Force and 20,000 more would be required to make up for wastage, and this is putting it at a low figure. Then 124,000 horses would be the very least number that would be required to mobilise the Territorial Army, and where they are all to come from no man knows.

A more simple method of paying the soldier is about to be tried experimentally in one or two units. The idea is to consolidate the pay and allowances and pay a wage as is done in civil life.

THE MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.

A False Rumour.

DURING the Mohurrum days bands of hundreds of people, from each street in the Mahomedan localities, turn out in the form of a procession which is commonly known as "toli" and named from the Mohulla or street from where they come as Kassi Mohulla toli, Rangari Mohulla toli, Gharrywallas' toli, and so on. They first go to the Bara Imam and thence pass through particular streets and return to their respective places. The "Majlis," or the assembly where the religious head of the locality recites the acts of heroes to whose memory these days are held sacred, meet in all the Mahomedan localities and as soon as these are over the tolis are formed, and with lathis and torches and tomtom they proceed to the Bara Imam, taking the route chalked out by the Police. In the route is included the Doctor Street, which is mostly populated by the Borahs, and where a Mosque of the latter is also situated. Owing to the unpleasant feeling, existing between the Borahs and the Sunni Mahomedans for the last three years, the Police have all along been very cautious and have prevented with the best possible means any breach of the peace.

This year the Governor having appointed a Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Du Boulay, of the principal Mahomedan citizens of different sections to assist the authorities in preserving the public peace, a large number of these gentlemen personally go every night to the Doctor Street and Sulleman Chowky. All efforts up to now have proved effective and they have succeeded in securing absolute peace, and there is no further danger of any breach of it.

On Saturday night, however, some fears were entertained of a breach of the peace in consequence of an absolutely false rumour going abroad. It was alleged, though there was not the slightest truth in it, that a Sunni young man was assaulted by some Borahs. This rumour when it reached the toliwallas caused a great deal of indignation and excitement and when this rumour was indiscreetly given out by a member of the Committee, who of course only heard it, it was believed to be true. But the Police soon investigated the matter and the contradiction soon found publicity to such an extent that by the time (about 10 p. m.) on Saturday night the tolis came out in procession, every one knew that the rumour was false and the excitement and anger soon vanished. The processions passed as usual and the authorities and the Police guard left at the small hours of the morning.

On Sunday night the Bara Imam Sundal procession passed through the City with hundreds of persons representing the various sections of the Sunni community and coming from the different parts of the City. An urgent meeting of the Mohurrum Committee, which was held near the Sulleman Chowki on Sunday night, despatched their work and most of the members were present in Doctor Street and near the Borahs' Mosque, where the Sundal procession and the tolis passed through the street.

Last night being the "Katalki Rat" or the night of the slaughter, the "tajias or taboots" were lifted from their pedestals and were taken round the different parts of the town with music and torch lights.

Doctor Street, where the majority of inhabitants is Bhoris and where in the past disturbances have mostly broken out, was the most crowded of all the streets. A strong posse of about 40 police officers, including Superintendent Flanagan and Inspectors Sullivan, De Burgh, Morris, Hassan, and Jones, were posted there. The "taboots" processions after passing through different streets went though the Doctor Street on their return journey.

The night passed off quietly, and great credit is due to the police and the different street committees formed to keep order. Mr. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, were also on duty, riding through the different streets. Mr. DuBoulay, President of the Street Committee, was also present.

N. W. RY. CONTRACTS.

Jarrah Timber Sleepers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

It is notified that contracts for Jarrah timber sleepers for the North-Western Railway, for delivery by next November, have been placed as follows:—Messrs. Shaw Wallace, Karachi, 150,000 sleepers; Messrs. Millars Karri and Co., Calcutta, 100,000; and Messrs. Bartram and Son, Melbourne, 50,000.

"SWADESHI" MEETING.

Encouragement of Local Industries.

PROTEST AGAINST DEPORTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

A "Swadeshi" meeting was held here in Beadon Square, yesterday afternoon, at which Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee and Moulvi Din Mohamed were the speakers, the former urging the further encouragement of local industries and the latter protesting against the recent deportation of K. K. Mitter.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 9th January, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1908 of 229,208 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 46,822 in the earnings.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins' appointment to the Chief Justiceship of Calcutta is generally welcomed here.

The "Indian Daily News" says:—"Sir Lawrence has won a reputation as a man of high ideals, sterling character and broad imagination."

THE news that Sir Lawrence Jenkins is returning to this country as Chief Justice of Bengal causes no surprise, as the probability was announced some time ago. The appointment has been differently received by various persons interested. One writes to us:—

The appointment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins as Chief Justice of Bengal to succeed Sir Francis Maclean, who retires at the end of March next, is somewhat of a surprise, for when he left Bombay nearly a year ago to become a member of the Council of India, I thought that he had finally retired from this country and settled down in his new office for the usual term of ten years. Whilst here it was known to be his ambition to go to Calcuttta again as Chief Justice and his name was freely spoken of as the likely successor of Sir Francis Maclean. This has come about at last, and his new appointment and consequent return to India will be hailed on all sides. During the brief period that he has been in the Secretary of State's Council he was of great help to Viscount Morley in shaping the present epoch-making Reform Scheme, and it is now pretty evident that he was called Home for this express purpose by Lord Morley before he should settle down at Calcutta. Bombay will particularly rejoice at this appointment, as Sir Lawrence won his renown chiefly here during the years from 1899 to last year, during which he was our Chief Justice, and also because she gives in him to Bengal a Chief Justice for a second time. The first time that she gave to the Bengal High Court its Chief was in 1870, when Sir Richard Couch was promoted from the Chief Justiceship of Bombay to that of Bengal. Sir Richard, who died at nearly ninety, a short time ago, had been previously Puisne Judge here before he was Chief Justice. Sir Lawrence also was Puisne Judge at Calcutta for three years before he came to Bombay. The only other Chief Justice of Bombay who was ever translated to another Court was Sir Henry Davison, who was here in 1858 and who was the next year sent to Madras as its Chief Justice, but who died at Ootacumund within a year. Sir Lawrence came out with Sir Francis Maclean in 1896, but is fourteen years younger. The latter retires at the age of 64, which is four years beyond the new age-limit for Judges. It is not likely that the new Chief Justice, who a few weeks ago passed his fiftieth birthday, will remain so long as even to touch this limit as he has already been a Judge for more than twelve years in this country, and as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to which Sir John Edge, whom he succeeded last year in the Council of India, has just been appointed, may also count Sir Lawrence's services in the coming years.

Another correspondent writes:—

Sir Lawrence Jenkins is returning to India as Chief Justice of Bengal. I think that at the present critical conjuncture of affairs, a worse appointment could hardly have been made. I do not deny that in his own walk, the walk of a technical English Equity lawyer, Sir Lawrence was far superior to probably any Englishman at present practising at the Bar, or on the Bench of any Indian Court. But he was judged by such evidences as occur to one on a hasty review of his career, as a bad a judge of men, as he was a good judge of the niceties of some legal points. India at this moment needs men and judges of men. She does not need so much, if at all, specialists in English law. It may be true that the Calcutta High Court is badly in want of strengthening, where, by common consensus of local opinion, it appears to be particularly weak. The Calcutta High Court may, for all I know, be much the better for Sir Lawrence's phenomenal gift of quoting English cases; but I gravely fear that India will be proportionately the worse for the accession, to great office to-day, of a man with the known leanings of Sir Lawrence Jenkins. If I believed for a moment that in coming out to India again to take up an appointment, which at the time of leaving India he freely announced that he did not want, Sir Lawrence Jenkins was tempted by the position of Chief Justice of Bengal, and intended to confine himself to being the Chief Justice of Bengal, I should not have a word to say against his reappearance on the Indian stage. But if one can rely upon Press advices from England, Sir Lawrence was intimately associated with Lord Morley's reforms. If he was not himself the originator of them, he had the credit of being largely responsible for their final shape. And the English Press has made no secret of the belief that in accepting the Chief Justiceship of Bengal, Sir Lawrence is sacrificing personal inclination to a sense of duty to his party chief. In other words, that he is coming to India, not so much as Chief Justice of Bengal, as Lord Morley's party propagandist. The idea thus sedulously disseminated by a section of the English Press—and, we may presume, however exagerrated, yet reflected in Sir Lawrence Jenkins' own mind—is fraught with dangers, constitutional as well as immediately political, when it is thus intimately connected with the appointment of the highest judicial office in the country. These are too obvious to need elaboration. Before Sir Lawrence left his proper sphere to take up the undefined duties of his London appointment and to throw himself vigorously into the problems of Indian administration, he was virtually uninformed of all things Indian. It may be doubted whether his brief experience as Lord Morley's trusted lieutenant in London has added much, if anything, to his real knowledge of many of the most important factors of the whole problem. He will return to India as uninformed in all probability of what is most necessary to be known for the right government of this country as when he left. But he will return with a considerable reputation. The people at Home, as well as a certain number of responsible officials out here, whose opinion counts for much, will credit him with being a political force. Any Chief Justice fresh from England would of course be as ignorant of all things truly and characteristically Indian. But unlike any new Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence will be in a position to deal administratively with the political crisis, with a wholly spurious reputation for experience and knowledge. An avowedly political Chief Justice would, in the opinion of many, be an unmitigated evil in India; but an avowedly political Chief Justice like Sir Lawrence with so pronounced a bias in certain directions, and carrying with him the confidence and implied approval of the Secretary of State, for further experiment along little known and very risky paths, supported too by an overweening assurance of the value of his former limited opportunities of gauging native sentiment and character, can hardly help being a danger.

THE Authors' Club have decided to celebrate the Edgar Allan Poe centenary by a dinner on March 4, when Sir A. Conan Doyle will preside, and the American Ambassador will be the guest of the evening.

NUNDIDROOG MINE FIRE.

Conflagration still Raging.

THREE THOUSAND COOLIES IDLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 1.

Notwithstanding the continuous efforts on the part of officials the fire which began in the Nundidroog Mine, Kolar Gold Field, eleven days ago is still raging. All the shafts were opened up in the hope that the currents of air thus let in would help the fire to burn out, but evidently it is more extensive than was imagined at first. Smoke is still comfng up through the mouths of several shafts. There is nothing for it but patience till the fire extinguishes itself, when there is no longer any timber to feed upon. Three thousand coolies are thrown out of work. As prices are very high it is feared there might be trouble at the mine. The authorities have decided to continue the wages of those directly employed by the mine contractors. For the present all is well.

MRS. BESANT AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 1.

Mrs. Besant, President, Theosophical Society, delivered yesterday to an appreciative audience the first series of lectures under the general title, "The Changing World," "A New Heaven and a New Earth."

ANTI-TEA LEAGUE.

Conference of Planters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 1.

Details are published of an informal conference held between Sir Roper Lethbridge, K. C. I. E., President, Anti-Tea Duty League, and some representatives of the planting industry in this Presidency, held at Bangalore on 28th January. The chief subjects discussed were the Anti-Tea Duty League and the Ceylon Import Duty on Tea.

Sir Roper subsequently read a memorandum as to the proposed railway between Arsikere and Mangalore.

THE "DUFFERIN."

Arrival at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 1.

The R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" arrived in Madras Harbour from Bombay to-day with about 500 drafts from England ex-Hired Transport "Rohilla." The troops landed in the afternoon. The detachment of 125 men for the Dorset Regiment were marched to Fort St. George, 50 men for the 8th Battery, R. F. A., were despatched to St. Thomas' Mount from the Beach Station, another batch of 50 men for the 82nd Battery, R. F. A., marched to the Central Station and entrained for Bellary. There are in addition on board 57 men for the 76th Battery R. F. A., 59 men for the 81st Battery R. F. A., 209 men for the Sherwood Forresters all bound for Bangalore, besides 13 women and 21 children. The families of the men now stationed at Wellington will be despatched by special train.

THE MINTO NURSING ASSOCIATION.

A Year of Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

An encouraging report was presented by Mrs. J. B. Davies, Chief Lady Superintendent, at the annual meeting of the Lady Minto Nursing Association which was held at Government House yesterday, and the Countess of Minto and those who have so loyally assisted Her Excellency in the work of this useful Association are to be congratulated upon the success which has been obtained. Branches have been established during the past year in Burma and Rajputana. Central India has also joined and a branch is likely to be established in Calcutta.

THE MAIDAN MURDER.

Two More Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

Two more Pathans have been arrested in connection with the recent murder on the Calcutta Maidan of Mahomed Yusuf Khan.

COUNTERFEIT COINING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

Complete apparatus for coining was discovered last Saturday by the police in the house of a Mahomedan at Diamond Harbour.

AMONGST other questions at to-day's meetings of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. Shirley Tremearne will ask for particulars of what transpired at the Shambu Nash Pundit Hospital about the 26th November last, when sixty patients are alleged to have been turned out.

MR. C. W. E. COTTON, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government, is likely to be appointed to act as Director, Technical and Industrial Inquiries, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Chatterton on furlough.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUAY 2.

Duty Officers—H. T. "Rohilla" :—The following Officers are detailed to do duty with troops proceeding to England in the H. T. "Rohilla" on the 3rd February :—Major W. A. Nicholson, R.F.A., O. C. Troops ; Lieuts. J. P. G. Crosbie, Rifles Brigade, Adjutant ; A. H. Spooner, Lanc.-Fusiliers, Quarter-Master ; Capts. Wainewright, R. H. A. ; R. G. Finlayson, R.H.A. ; H. C. P. Thomas, E. Yorkshire Regt. ; Lieuts. S. W. R. Newburn, 14th Hussars ; and Rdg.-Master Plumb, 1st Life Guards ; A. F. N. Barron, R.G.A. ; R. E. Holmes-a-Court, Shropshire L.I. ; J. S. Knowles, Middlesex Regt. ; M. B. Talbot Crosbie, R.G.A. ; 2nd-Lieuts. S. F. D. Greig, Scottish Rifles ; J. F. P. Butler, K. R. Rifles.

The following arrivals and departures are notified :—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Major W. M. Watson, West Riding Regt., per s.s. "Assaye," on 25th January; Lieut T. G. Savage, 74th Punjabis, per s.s. "Armand Behic," on 28th January; Lieut. R. Henderson Begg, 30th Mountain Battery, per s.s. "Macedonia," on 29th January, Major Dunscombe, 12th Pioneers, per s.s. "Macedonia, on 29th January; Captain C. Jenkins, Division of Chief of Staff, per s.s. "Marmora," on 16th January.

Departures.—Lieut. J. Bannerman, Royal Warwick Regt., per s.s. "Persia," on 20th January.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Capt. H. E. Reid, Royal Scots; Capt. P. B. Sangster, 2nd Lancers; Lieut L. C. Wagstaff, 2nd Rajput L. I. Capt. J. B. Barstow, R. Engineers, per s.s. "Macedonia," on January. Major J. C. Blakeway, R. Engineers; Lieut. J. J. Oliver, 102nd Grenadiers, Lieut. S. B. Coates, 102nd Grenadiers; per s.s. "Armand Behic," on 28th January.

Departures.—Major C. H. B. Lyon Campbell, 2nd Fusiliers ; Lt. Col. Nigel Woodgate, 7th Gurkhas ; Major W. W. Chitty ; 119th Infantry, per s.s. "Persia," on 30th January.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS, JANUARY.—Capt. Sangster, 2nd Lancers, from England.
Capt. Reid, the Royal Scots, from England.
Major Campbell, Royal Fus., from Secunderabad.
Capt. Hodgson, Royal Fus., from Secunderabad.
Lieut. Wagstaff, Rajput L. I., from England.
Maj. Whitty, 119th Inf., from Bangalore.
Maj. Blakenbury, R. E., from England.
Lieut. Oliver, 102nd Grs., from England.
Lieut. Coates, 102nd. Grs., from England.
Capt. Sarstow, R. E., from England.
Maj. Hale, R.A.M.C., from Secunderabad.
Lieut. Wrayham, E. York Regt.
Capt. Loorday, R.G.A., from Simla.
Maj. Bosanquet, Sherwood Foresters, from Bangalore.
Capt. Burges, R. A. M. C., from Bangalore.
Lieut.-Col. Dannet, R.A.M.C., from Kamptee.
Lieut. Morrison, R.A., from Madras.
Lieut. Llewellyn, 24th Regt., from Quetta.
Lieut. Savage, 74th Punjabis, from England.
Lieut. Bannerman, Royal Warwicks, from Peshawar.
Lieut. Begg, R.A., from England.
Major Dunscombe, 128th Pioneers, from England.
Assist. Surg. Reilly, I.S.M.D., from Multan.
Lieut. Fielding, 38th Dogras, from Lahore Contmt.
Lieut. Owen, 38th Dogras, from Lahore Cantmt.
Capt. Finlayson, R.F.A., from Sialkote.
Lieut. Erskine, R.G.A., from Allahabad.
Lieut. Crosbie, the Rifle Egde., from Sahajanpur.
Lieut. Le win, 46th Punjabis, from Ferozepore.
Lieut. Spooner, Lancs. Fus., from Meerut.
Capt. Davis, R. Sussex Regt., from Rawalpindi.
Lieut. Ward, Lancs Fus., from Meerut.
Lieut. Bird, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, from Ambala.

DEPARTURES, FEBRUARY 1.—Lieut. Shaw, E. Surrey Regt., to Mhow.
Capt. Sangster, 2nd Lancers, to Saugor C.P.
Major Campbell, Royal Fus., to England.
Lieut.-Col. Woodyatt, 7th Gurkhas, to England.
Capt. Hepper, R.E., to Madras.
Nursing Sister Browning, Q.A.M.N.S.T., to Mhow.
Lieut. Oliver, 12nd Grend, to Mhow.
Lieut Coates, 102nd Grend, to Mhow.
Major Slotherd, 30th Lancers, to Jhansi.
Capt. Badstow, R.E., to Bangalore.
Major Chitty, 119th Inf., to England.
Nursing Sister Stonehouse, Q.A.M.N.S.T., to England.
Lieut. Savage, 74th Punjabis, to Lucknow.
Lieut. Bannerman, the Royal Warwicks, to England.
Lieut. Begg, R.A., to Kohat.
Major Dunscombe, 128th Pioneers, to Meerut.
Capt. Jenkins, A.H.Q., to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. P. Leigh, I.A., and Lieut.-Col. Wimberley, 8th Cavalry, retire from the 4th and 14th ultimo, respectively.

Major Wolrige Gordon, Black Watch, goes on retired pay, from the 29th ultimo.

Major Tickell, 14th Hussars, is promoted to half pay Lieut.-Colonelcy.

Lieutenant Hodson, 10th Lancers, is appointed Adjutant, Viceroy's Bodyguard.

Lieutenant Tate, 127th Baluchis, has been appointed to the Bombay Political Department.

On the arrival in India Captain A. W. Hepper, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Military Works, 9th Division.

Lieutenant Nicholls, 131st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed to "V" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Rawalpindi.

Lieutenant Mansfield, 80th Battery, Jubbulpore, has been selected for appointment to Royal Horse Artillery, India.

Lieutenant Dunbar, 11th Battery, Royal Field Artillery is transferred to No. 11, Ammunition Column.

IT is understood that the experimental trial of the Raynard Motor traid, on the Gauhatti-Shillong route, commences on the 3rd instant.

MR. J. W. E COTTON, Assistant Director of Statistics, reverts to Madras from the 7th February, and Mr. E. Sequeira is gazetted to succeed him.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING will, it is stated, write a poem to be recited at the Queen's Hall on Empire Day, May 24.

The Calcutta Police have arrested a gang of four burglars who are believed to have broken into a number of houses in the native quarters at Calcutta here.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BRITISH IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Proposed General Staff.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

Mr. F. W. Borden, Canadian Minister for Defence, after a series of conferences with the Secretary of State for War (Mr. R. B. Haldane) and the members of the Army Council, told an interviewer yesterday that there was every prospect of realising the plan of an Imperial General Staff, as outlined at the last Imperial Conference. Certain difficulties relating to administration were still unsettled, but the Army Council was in possession of Canada's and Australia's views, and was striving to formulate a definite plan.

"Spectator" Attacks Mr. Churchill.

"BRAZEN POLITICAL IMPUDENCE."

The "Spectator" declares that for brazen political impudence and a flagrant parade of unblushing sophistry, the speech delivered by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Winston Churchill, at Birmingham recently, would be hard to beat.

Rugby Football.

"WALLABIES" DEFEAT PLYMOUTH.

Yesterday a match took place between the "Wallabies" and a Plymouth team, the contest having been arranged by the Australians in acknowledgment of the kindness of the Plymouth Club to injured Australians while in the local hospital. The game was won by the "Wallabies" by five tries to one penalty goal and one try. Plymouth scored the first try, and Parkinson and McCabe registered tries for the Australians before half-time. The forwards of the "Wallabies" team were brilliant during the second half, Parkinson scoring one and McCabe two tries.

LEAGUE TEAM BEATEN.

The Welsh League team defeated the Australian League team (amateurs) by four tries one goal (14 points) to three tries two goals (13 points). The contest was played at Merthyr, and the ground was in poor condition. Fawley scored an unconverted try and afterwards the Australian full-back raced down the field and registered a brilliant try, which was converted. The Welshmen scored two tries and a goal in the first half. The game was open in the second half. Halloway scored a try and Abercrombie converted. Messenger did not play.

WALES DEFEATS ENGLAND.

Wales best England by a goal and a try (eight points) to nil.

Decline in British Banking and Railway Business.

The "Times" states that during last year the business of the London Bankers' Clearing House showed a shrinkage of £610,000,000 compared with the figures for 1907, while all the provincial clearing houses showed a proportionate reduction, and the railway receipts a heavy reduction.

Queensland Emigrants.

During last year Sir Horace Tozer, Agent-General for Queensland, despatched 2,334 assisted and free emigrants to his State.

Exloration in Dutch New Guinea.

Dr. Mikkelsen, the celebrated Arctic explorer, is about to explore Dutch New Guinea, under the auspices of the Dutch and Danish Governments and the Scientific Society of Copenhagen.

A Liberian Incident.

GERMAN STEAMER FIRED UPON.

Advices from the French coasts of West Africa state that the Customs gunboat "Lark," belonging to the negro Republic Liberia, and commanded by a British Naval Reserve Officer, recently fired on a steamer belonging to the German Woermann Line, off Gloucester. The "Lark" was recently instructed to stop breaches of the Customs regulations, and to prevent the entrance of ships to Liberian ports not open to the trade of the world.

A German guardship stationed on the Cameroon coast has started for Liberia.

Record Steaming.

38 KNOTS IN AN HOUR.

The turbine ocean-going torpedo-boat destroyer "Tartar," belonging to the British Navy, running under war conditions, yesterday exceeded a speed of 38 knots per hour. This constitutes a world's record.

A Turkish Outrage.

OFFENDERS IMPRISONED.

The Criminal Court at Constantinople yesterday passed sentences, varying from five years to 15 years, on the authors of the lynching outrage, in which a Greek gardener and a Turkish woman lost their lives on October 15 last.

DISCONTENT AMONG THE POLICE.

Due to Advance Pay to Soldiers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, FEBRUARY 1.

The advanced pay lately granted to the sepoys in the Indian Army has had a probably unlooked for effect in causing discontent amongst the police sepoys, who are recruited from the same classes that furnished the rank of the Indian Army. The discontent among the police sepoys in Baluchistan is particularly great, where numbers of the same have threatened to resign, and recruiting is at a standstill.

THE small-pox epidemic in Calcutta is increasing, the Campbell Hospital reporting 123 admissions this month. A new temporary shed to accommodate 30 patients has been built and another is being constructed.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JANUARY 28.

FROM the proceedings of the last meeting of the Central Relief Committee, I find that the estimate for the "construction"—in the previous meeting's minute the word was "restoration"—of the Afzulgunj Bridge, amounting to Rs. 4,55,000, has been considered fair and has been submitted to His Highness the Nizam. At the meeting before the one under reference, Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk delicately hinted that the estimated amount was, in his opinion high, and accordingly it was resolved to revise the estimate before submitting it to the Nizam, which may have been done, and I take it that the "revision" has resulted in the re-construction, not restoration, of the Afzulgunj Bridge, by which I take it to be understood that the portion of the Bridge remaining will be entirely demolished and the whole rebuilt from end to end—a most excellent measure, indeed! But why should the sanction, acceptance, and ultimate decision of the Relief Committee have anything to do with the restoration of the bridges, in whatever manner possible? This is a matter that affects purely the State—I should say the Government rather—then wherefore encroach upon the charity that was given in the name of humanity to relieve general distress? I am sure that neither the benevolent Sovereign of these Dominions nor the Government of his State, nor the Presidencies of India and the Provinces and Kingdoms of Europe, offered their contributions for the rebuilding of edifices belonging to the State! Humanity was the objective, and to overrule the purpose of the contributories is neither just, equitable, nor generous. Then again, by the official statement, relief is to be confined only to Diwani and Sarf-i Khas servants who suffered by the flood and whose salaries are Rs. 25 and less monthly. What about the others, outside this category? Are their losses and sufferings of no consideration?

***

Sub-Inspector Sonagherry Mudalliar, of the Secunderabad District Police, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default, a further term of six months' imprisonment. The case against the accused shewed that he was in charge of the Lock-up for Stray Animals for many years and misappropriated during that time a large sum of money—to the tune of nearly Rs. 6,000. That the man committed himself and has got his deserts, there can be no question about. But why was he allowed the opportunity of carrying out his sins of peculation? Had his superior officers done their duty by auditing his accounts at regular periods, it is possible that the defalcations of the accused would have been nipped in the bud, and the funds of the Cantonment authorities would have been proportionately greater. The deed has been done and the culprit adequately punished. But what about the negligence of superiors?

The twelfth annual meeting of the Chudderghaut Catholic Library was held on the 26th instant. Amongst other things, the Report recorded the loss sustained by the institution by the deaths of the Reverend Father Malberti and Mr. J. C. Hudson during the last year, as well as the loss of the services of its patron, the Right Reverend Dr. P. Vigano, who has been recalled to Rome.

***

The Assistant Commissioner of Customs has been given an increase of Rs. 100, which brings his pay up to Rs. 500 monthly. The Customs Department is just as honeycombed as the Accountant-General's Office, and it is passing strange that it is not only rejuvenated but re-organized and strengthened by the introduction of some capable hands in the superior grades fully acquainted with the work and possessing a tolerable knowledge of English to suit present exigencies. It is wise to encourage men in every way, but care should be taken to ensure real efficiency.

UNREST IN DAMARALAND.

Europeans Shot at Ukamas.

WITH reference to the statement that anxiety is felt at Berlin owing to disturbances among the Hottentots and a resumption of the war is feared, the following details reach us from Capetown.

Reuter's correspondent at Upington telegraphs that reliable information was received on Dec. 28 that 30 armed Hottentots shot three Europeans in the neighbourhood of Ukamas, German territory, and then retired into the Kariesberg, also in German territory, where Simon Kooper is supposed to be. The natives in this district have also been displaying restlessness recently, pointing to the fact that they have knowledge of native movements. It is felt locally that the district is inadequately protected, was instanced last month when Visser was robbed by Hottentots, who then made tracks for the mountains. The police followed them, but could do nothing. The severe drought impedes operations, and the force is also inadequate to cope with the marauders. The "Argus" to-night publishes further information gained from the Law Department regarding Gordonia and the neighbouring German territory. It appears that a few days ago the German authorities asked for the extraditions of three Hottentots who fled into Cape territory. The ringleader, Christian, was wounded in resisting arrest by a Cape Police patrol near Steinkopf, and has since died. According to the same authority a man named Devenish was killed by raiding Hottentots, who afterwards crossed into Cape territory.

A late telegram says:—Reliable information has been received from the German border that last week the Hottentots again committed murder. The victims were Fred and Alfred Descandes, who are well known here.

The Hottentot captain, with about 50 followers, visited the cattle posts of Louws, Van der Berg, and Descandes and raided their stock. The German authorities were advised of this and three soldiers and some civilians then pursued the Hottentots, with disastrous results, the soldiers and civilians, seven in all, being shot down by the natives. Residents in the district are becoming extremely anxious lest the raiding should not be confined to the German side of the border.

The Cape Police are endeavouring to persuade local Dutch farmers to accompany them to the German border, after Hottentot marauders. Many of the farmers, however, are at present absent from their farms, owing to the prevailing drought.

MR. GASCOIGNE LYNDE of Madras and late of Bombay has been awarded the Gold Medal in the Photographic Section at the Nagpur Industrial Exhibition.

MR. THOMAS BURT, M. P., in his monthly circular to the Northumberland miners, discusses the Eight Hours Act, and expresses the opinion that the price of coal will be increased for a time in consequence of the measure. He does not believe, however, that the increase will be either considerable or permanent.

THE POONA MANŒUVRES.

Troops Engaged.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 31.

For the last week Poona and Kirkee have been full of soldiers. The Belgaum Brigade arrived on Wednesday and pitched camp due east of Kirkee. This will form the 3rd Brigade of the 6th Division and will be commanded by Colonel Herbert, C.V.O. It consists of the 2nd Battalion, Leicester Regiment, the 64th Pioneers, the 66th Infantry and the 103rd Infantry. On Friday the Ahmednagar Brigade marched in and will form the 1st Brigade under command of Brigadier-General Kelly, C. B. It consists of the 2nd Battalion, Worcester Regiment, the 73rd and 110th Infantry and the 128rd Rifles.

The 2nd or Poona Brigade will be commanded by Brigadier-General Swan, C.B., who will have under him the 1st Battalion, Lincoln Regiment, the 1st Battalion, Northampton Regiment, the 114th and 127th Infantry.

The Divisional troops under Colonel Russell, R.E., comprise the 34th Poona Horse, who arrived here from Aurangabad early on Saturday morning, two companies of Mounted Infantry, the 18th Brigade, R.F.A., one Mountain Battery, one section Heavy Battery, one section Volunteer Artillery, three companies Sappers and Miners, 107th Pioneers and the Poona Volunteer Rifles. The whole of the above force will be commanded by Major-General Alderson, C.B. The two other Divisions which go to make up the Army Corps are imaginary.

This force, which has been on the sea for the last fortnight, will commence to disembark at Kirkee Bay at 4 a.m. this morning, from whence they will proceed to invade Khed. The Khedish Army will be commanded by Brigadier-General Rimington, C.B., who has come up from Secunderabad for the purpose. It will be formed of the following troops: 26th Light Cavalry, two Batteries, R.F.A., No. 17 Company Sappers and Miners, a wing of the Gloucester Regiment, 79th, 80th and 109th Infantry, and will be considered to represent a force three times its strength.

Operations which commence at midnight on the 1st of February will last for eight days. Both forces are keeping their plan of operations as secret as possible. All that is permitted to be known is that the invading force will probably advance simultaneously on Chakan, which is the capital of Khed, and upon Khadkala and Visapur, where the State possesses an Arms and Ammunition Factory. Whether General Rimington intends to oppose the landing of the invaders, or to wait till they advance inland is also a well kept secret. The only definitely known fact is that the invading Army, after advancing successfully to a certain point, will find it necessary to eventually retire on Kirkee Bay once more, it being supposed that the Khedites receive preponderating reinforcements from the neighbouring States. This will give the troops experience both in a successful advance and also in retreat, and has been planned with that object. The disembarkation, which is a novel feature in these manœuvres, will be watched with some interest. As a matter of fact only two battalions, one squadron of Cavalry and one Battery will be actually disembarked, the remainder of the force crossing the bridges. Time will not permit of the disembarkation of the whole force.

POONA, FEBRUARY 1.

Early to-morrow morning the great body of troops concentrated at Kirkee will move out on manœuvres for eight or ten days. The following is the composition of the different brigades operating :—

BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

ORDER OF BATTLE.

Detail of field armies.
1st Division—Imaginary.
2nd Division—Imaginary.
Headquarter Staff—6th Division—General Officer Commanding—Major-General R. A. H. Alderson, C. B.
A. D. C.—Lieutenant J. V. Ramsden and Lieutenant A. G. A. Cassim Shah.
Extra A. D. C.—Lieutenant A. H. M. Wilson.
Assistant Quartermaster-General—Colonel H F. M. Wilson.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General—Intelligence—Captain E. F. Orton.
Attached—Colonel on the Staff—R. A—Colonel J. H. Jellett.
Divisional Signalling Officer—Captain H. T. Walkers, 20th Lancers.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General—Major C. A. F. Hocken, attached.
Provost Marshal—Major Hotze, 14th.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General—Major H. J. Everet, attached to Headquarters.
Principal Medical Officer—Major F. J. Wade Browne, R. A. M. C.
Sanitary Officer—Lieut.-Col. J. Meek, R.A.M.C.
Divisional Supply Officer—Colonel G. R. C. Westroppe.
Assistant Supply Officer—Captain F. P. P. Rouse.
Divisional Transport Officer—Captain R. L. C. Sweeney.
Divisional Supply Column Officer—Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Nicholson.
Divisional Veterinary Officer—Major E. E. Martin.
Headquarters Divisional Artillery—Staff Officer—Nil.
Headquarters Divisional Engineers—
Commanding Royal Engineer—Colonel B. B. Fussell, R.E.
Field Artillery Assistant.—Field Engineer Lieutenant A. M. Twiss.
Assistant Field Engineer—Lieutenant H. S. Gaskell.

STAFF—1ST (AHMEDNAGAR) BRIGADE.

General Officer Commanding—Brigadier-General F. H. Kelly, C. B.
Orderly Officer—Captain L. H. Branson, 110th Infantry.
Brigade Major—Major L. St. G. Le Marchant.
Staff Captain—Captain H. E. Hopwood.
Brigade Signalling Officer—Lieutenant H. P. Dobson, Worcester Regiment.
Brigade Supply Officer—Major E. A Swinhoe.
Assistant Transport Officer—Captain G. E. D. Monat, 79th Infantry.
Troops—2nd Battalion Worcester Regiment, 73rd Infantry, 110th Infantry, and 123rd Rifles.

STAFF—2ND (POONA) BRIGADE.

General Officer Commanding—Brigadier-General J. C. Swann, C.B.
Orderly Officer—Lieutenant H. R. Williams, Somerset L.I.
Brigade Major—Major C. J. W. Deverell.
Staff Captain—Captain F. S. Spring, Lincoln Regiment.
Brigade Signalling Officer—Second Lieutenant R. L. Teynbee, Lincoln Regiment.
Brigade Supply Officer—Lieutenant H. F. Fuller, R. G. A.
Assistant Transport Officer—Lieutenant H. N. R. Bremner, 114th Mahrattas.
Troops—1st Battalion, Lincoln Regiment, 1st Battalion, Northampton Regiment, 114th Infantry, and the 127th Infantry.

STAFF—3RD (BELGAUM) BRIGADE.

General Officer Commanding—Colonel L. Herbert, C.V.O.
Orderly Officer—Lieutenant H. G. Brodil, 103rd Infantry.
Brigade Major—Captain C. G. Stansfield.
Staff Captain—Captain Haslig, Leicester Regiment.
Brigade Signalling Officer—Lieutenant R. F. Harris, Leicester Regiment.
Brigade Supply Officer—Lieutenant Skinner.
Assistant Transport Officer—Lieutenant H. A. Studdy, 34th Poona Horse.
Troops—3rd Battalion, Leicester Regiment, 64th Pioneers, 66th Infantry, and 103rd Infantry.

STAFF—DIVISIONAL TROOPS.

D. A. A. and Q. M. G.—Captain G. W. Skipworth, R. F.
Supply Officer—Major F. W. H. Forteath.
Assistant Transport Officer—Lieutenant R. R. Hart, 73rd Infantry.
Troops—34th Poona Horse, 2 Companies Mounted Infantry, 13th Brigade, R. F. A., Mountain Battery, 1 section Heavy Battery, R. G. A., 1 section, Volunteer Artillery, 18th, 19th and 20th Companies, 3rd Sappers and Miners, Printing Section, Photo Litho Section, 107th Pioneers, Poona Volunteer Rifles, Communication Company, Telegraph Operators, Despatch riders, Cyclists, and Visual Signallers.
Base of Operations—Staff and troops detailed from 1st and 2nd Divisions (Imaginary).

KHEDIVE FORCE.

ORDER FOR BATTLE.

Field Army of regular troops (not including fortress troops and armament)—1 Cavalry Regiment, 3 batteries, Field Artillery, 1 division of Infantry (12 battalions), 1 company Sappers and Miners. Departmental units in proportion.

Of these troops it has been ascertained that 1 battery of Field Artillery and 1 Infantry Brigade have been withdrawn for duty in the capital (Chakan). The Khedive Force remaining in the field is as under:—1 Cavalry Regiment, 2 batteries, F. F. A. (represented by 2 sections of R. F. A.), 2 brigades of Infantry (represented by 3 1-2 battalions), and 1 company, Sappers and Miners.

STAFF.

General Officer Commanding—Brigadier-General M. F. Rimington.

THE GREATEST MYSTERY: LIFE.

"How is it that we continue alive as long as we do? Per contra, how is it that, once living, we do not live for ever? These questions seem so elemental that ignorance of the answer has the appearance of being gross. However, so it is," says "The Hospital," in a little lay sermon, called "Growing Old." "We know neither what Life is, nor what Death is, nor how nor why the one passes into the other.

"This is not for want of guessing, for many centuries and much hard thinking have been devoted to this business in the realm of pure speculation. But these speculations have not advanced us a whit, and even now, when the sacrosanct problem of Life has long since been impounded by biologists and submitted to the cold contemplation of science, we are forced to confess that the secret remains remarkably well hidden.

"Though much has been learnt of the processes attending Life, and of the conditions governing its continuance or conclusion, what in essence it is, how it begins and what determines the gradual failure which we call senescence, on these matters we are still pretty thoroughly in the dark. 'Radiobes, the putative examples of a spontaneous generation under the influence of radium emanations, have had their day, and have left us what we were, unexplained examples of the first and greatest mystery that man has encountered life.

"Nevertheless, impregnable as appear the obstacles which hedge in and conceal from sight this ultimate mystery of existence, the collateral problem of senescence has been attacked with a good courage, and not without some minor successes. Those who are scientifically concerned with senescence may be divided into two schools. Of these, one considers old age to be a natural phase in the cycle of existence, and no more an anomaly than the cessation of growth when adult age is attained. The other school regards senescence as a pathological phenomenon depending upon the slow deterioration of tissues under the influence of poisons—micro-chemical or metabolic.

METCHNIKOFF'S THEORY OF OLD AGE.

"The greatest exponent of this school is Metchnikoff. For him old age is the expression of damage inflicted upon the organism by micro-chemical poisons from the large intestine: the elixir of life, therefore, is to be found in some agent capable of inhibiting the growth and activities of the malign inhabitants of the colon. In the lactic acid bacillus, before which the normal putrefactive bacilli of the colon are found to retire, we possess, according to this conception, the natural antidote to old age.

"The latest contributor to the biological theory of old age is Dr. C. S. Minot ('The Problem of Age, Growth, and Death,' Murray), professor of comparative anatomy in the Harvard Medical School, who views growth, old age, and death as phases in the normal life-cycle of living matter. In the course of his arguments he presents some old facts in new dresses and in rather unexpected applications.

"It is quite certain that we must cease to regard the moment of birth as the period of earliest youth for by the time this epoch has been reached all but an insignificant proportion of the total capacity for growth has been exhausted, and the new-born infant is, relatively to his former self, an already effete and worn-out young person. Whimsical as this conception appears, there seems to be no escape from it. We are old at birth, and if we do not, like Gilbert's precocious baby, die enfeebled old dotards at five, we have by then very little left of that prime function of youth—the capacity for growing.

"The cycle of life,' we are told, 'has two phases—an early brief one during which the young material is produced, then the later and prolonged one, in which the process of differentiation goes on. I believe that these are the alternating phases of life, and that, as we define senescence as an increase and differentiation of the protoplasm, so we must define rejuvenation as an increase of the unclear material. The alternation of phases is due to the alternation in the proportions of nucleus and protoplasm.' If only Dr. Minot could suggest the cause of this latter alternation!"

SEARCH FOR SUNKEN TREASURE.

Myth of Kruger's Gold.

THE first full and complete story of gold that was smuggled out of the Transvaal just before the Boer War, has been issued recently from the diary of Colonel Clarke, now Chief Commissioner of the Natal Police and formerly head of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Colony. From this it appears that "Kruger's gold" is a myth, but that the smugglers were a syndicate of illicit gold buyers who were plundering the Transvaal mines.

The value of the gold is estimated at from £6,600,000 to £1,000,000, and search for it is now being made off Cape Vidal, St. Lucia, Bay, Zululand. The gold, according to the diary, was put on board the barque "Dorothea" at Delagoa Day. It was in January, 1898, that the vessel set sail, but she was wrecked the day after her departure.

The gold, it is said, was put in the vessel before the captain and crew engaged for the journey went on board. The treasure was securely packed away in strong boxes, which were placed at the bottom of the hold, cemented over, and then covered with stone ballast. The vessel was well out to sea when the strain of the sails caused an opening of the seams (the vessel was a wooden one) and the ship took in water.

Fearing that there was a danger of the vessel foundering, the captain hailed a Union steamship which was passing and asked the captain of it if he would tow the "Dorothea" back to Delagoa Bay. The Union boat signalled that she was tied to time and could not tow the vessel, but the captain was willing to take off the "Dorothea's" crew. As there would be too much difficulty in attempting to get the ballast off, and as there was every indication that the vessel would founder, the captain decided to accept the Union captain's offer. The crew of the "Dorothea" were taken over, and the vessel was abandoned.

The vessel went ashore at Cape Vidal and broke up, one side of the ship floated up the coast to a point fifteen miles distant, and on this portion of the vessel two expeditions have worked in the belief that it contained the gold. Colonel Clarke is convinced, however, from what he was told by natives who witnessed the wreck and information obtained from other sources, that the gold went to the bottom off Cape Vidal. In 1899 Colonel Clarke carried out searching operations, but it was necessary to wait for a calm day to permit a diver to go down. Only one such day presented itself and on that occasion another boat appeared off the Cape, and the search was postponed. Subsequently other duties compelled Colonel Clarke to leave the spot.

A syndicate has been formed at Johannesburg with a capital of £3,000, and is now prosecuting the search off Cape Vidal. The expedition has a concession from the Natal Government for a period of one year, and until that period expires no other persons will be allowed to search on the spot. Colonel Clarke expresses his absolute confidence that the expedition is at the right place.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

BUT THEY DIDN'T.

A man suffering with a stubborn case of insomnia was advised by a well-meaning friend to try a number of leg and toe exercises after retiring.

A few days afterwards he was approached by his friend with enquiries as to the result of his suggestion.

"Well," said the insomniac laconically, "I reckon these exercises are all right, Jim, but when I had tried them all it was time to get up."

A POOR TIME FOR RISKS.

There was a sudden change in the wind, and the pastor of the Mount Zion Chapel saw that some of his parishioners drew their wraps about their shoulders. He paused in his sermon.

"Brudder Wilding," he said, raising his voice and waking the old sexton from peaceful slumbers in the rear pew, "Brudder Wilding," he kind enough to close all de winders on de eas' side ob de church. De wind has come round, an' we can't afford to lose a single lamb from dis fold by carelessness, wid an outstanding debt on his chapel an' two families moved out ob town."

THAT DID IT.

In a courthouse an Irishman stood charged with stealing a watch and chain from a young citizen. He stoutly denied the charge and brought a counter-charge against the complainant for assault and battery with a saucepan.

The judge was inclined to take a commensense view of the case, and regarding the accused said—

"Why did you allow prosecutor, who is a smaller man than yourself, to assault you without resistance? Had you nothing in your hand to defend yourself with?"

"Bedad," said Pat. "I had his watch and chain; but what was that against a saucepan?"

PAID IN HIS OWN COIN.

"I've got nothing else, and you'll have to take it, said the consequential man in the tramcar.

"But we are not supposed to change half-sovereigns," said the conductor.

"Can't help that," said the passenger; "you'll have to find change, that's all. I'm not going to get off."

A man in the corner with a big black bag beckoned to the conductor; there was a whispered confab and smiling conductor returned to the wealthy passenger.

"A gentleman has offered to give you change," he said.

"Ha, ha! So you had to climb down and find change, after all, my fine fellow, eh? Well, here's the half-sovereign."

It was five minutes before he got his change.

When the candnctor brought it, it was in a double handful. "There you are, sir," he said. And, dumping down 119 pence and a penny ticket upon the cantankerous one, he left him to gasp out his expostulations.

The man with the black bag was an automatic gas meter collector.

TEACHING HIM MANNERS.

Mr. Stingee was rather proud of his own particular method of dealing with his numerous Christmas callers, until the following little incident occurred.

Following his usual custom, he opened the door himself and allowed the urchin to begin. This is exactly what followed :—

Urchin—"Wish yer merry Christmas, sir."

Mr. S.—"Just so!"

Urchin—"And a 'appy New Year.

Mr. S.—"Just so!"

Urchin (doubtfully)—"An'—an'—all the rest of it, sir."

Mr. S.—"Just so!"

There was an impressive silence, and Mr. S. flattered himself that he had crushed the young hopeful. But he hadn't.

"Sy, guv'nor," piped the urchin, it wouldn't 'urt yer very much ter say, 'Slime ter you,' would it? If yer poor yer can be perlite!"

HE TOOK THE HINT.

One Christmas Eve, just it was getting dusk, a bricklayer's laborer was walking down the main street of a town, and on coming to a poulterer

BY THE WAY.

LORD CURZON'S HALF-CENTURY.

Lord Curzon was fifty years old on Jan 11, and celebrated his birth-day in South Africa. There are few living men who have more exactly realised their ambition, and realised it at an age when most politicians are accomplishing the first laborious steps of the climb. He was just forty when, after making a decided reputation in the House of Commons, he was offered the great prize of the Indian Viceroyalty. The time for appraising his work in India is not yet, but there has never been any dispute as to the extraordinary zeal, the keen intelligence, and the driving energy which Lord Curzon brought to it.

THE ACADEMY AND THE "REVUE DES DEUX MONDES."

M. Francis Charmes, who has just been received into the French Academy, represents not only himself but also the "Revue des Deux Mondes," of which he is editor. That excellent publication is seventy-eight years old; and when Buloz founded it, he had not a penny of capital, and could only pay his most illustrious contributors' instalments of a louis at a time. At one moment he had only nine shillings in the world, and his dramatic critic, Gustave Planche, refused to deliver his article unless Buloz gave him eight of them. Eventually the "Revue" was turned into a company, with £200 shares, and contributors were invited to take shares, in lieu of other remuneration. Few of them had the courage to do so; but those £200 shares are now paying dividends of about £400 a year.

LONDON'S GENEROSITY IN THE OLD DAYS.

The generous response to the Lord Mayor's appeal for funds to aid the sufferers at Messina is only what is nowadays expected in England. London, in particular, is always willing to relieve misery. One of the most remarkable examples of generosity was the magnificent fund raised during the Commonwealth period, when £100,000 (equal to half a million at the present time) was collected for the unfortunate Waldenses, who were suffering under the persecution of the Duke of Savoy. The churches contributed generously: St. Martin's-in-the-Fields raised £325; Hackney, £215; Whitechapel, £110; St. Margaret's, Westminster, £340. But not content with appeals from the pulpits, ministers made a house-to-house collection; and the Lord Protector himself headed the list with a sum from his private purse equal to £10,000 of our present money.

CANADIANS AND "BRITISH SPELLING."

The Canadians and the people of England do not always agree in the matter of spelling. On this side we generally spell favour and harbour with a "u." The "Canadian Courier" follows the British practice. The "Canadian Magazine" also does this. Most Canadian publications, however, follow the United States spelling and omit the "u." They also spell traveller and waggon with one "l" and one "g." Now comes the announcement that the Ontario Department of Education will follow the British spelling instead of Daniel Webster. This has brought down upon it the wrath of the Toronto "Globe," a journal which usually recognises that Canada is a British country.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S MINUTE.

The "Canadian Courier" recalls that, on May 30, 1890, Sir John Macdonald submitted to the Privy Council and had approved a minute making British spelling the official spelling. He had been building up a constitution which was intended as a bulwark to British rule in this part of the North American continent, and it was therefore natural that, with other British institutions, he should adopt the British educational standard in the matter of the spelling of English words. With this official declaration on record, it is only right and proper, the "Courier" thinks, that the educational authorities of Canada should observe it in preparing their text-books.

THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL CAPITAL SITE.

The Senate recently confirmed the choice of the House of Representatives regarding Yass-Canberra as the future capital site. This would seem to settle the question unless, as the Australasian "Review of Reviews" suggests, some future Parliament decides that some other site is to be selected. There is, after all, nothing final in the selection they have made. It is open for future Parliaments to reopen the question, as was done after Dalgety was selected.

THE DRESS OF ENGLISH WOMEN.

Do English women really dress badly? A writer in "Scribner" would have us believe so. The male bird here, she says—we presume the writer is a woman—has the brilliant plumage—the best of them "fine looking fellows, well set up, and scrupulously well groomed and turned out"; But (the writer exclaims) the women! What hats, what clothes, what shoes, what colours, what amorphous figures! One hears of English economies; evidently they begin with the dressmaker's bill. Who permits that nice-looking girl to wear a white flannel skirt, a purple jacket, and a fur hat with a bunch of small feathers sticking out of it at right angles! Here is another with an embroidered linen coat, and a bit of ermine fur, and a straw hat with flowers on it! The grotesque costumes of the women would make one stop to stare were it not that they are so common one ceases at last to notice them. Then we are told that the features of the beautiful women in England are "moulded," while the features of the beautiful American women are "chiselled." Are they?

CRUSADE.

Helmet, buckler, prancing steed,
Spear and coat of mail?
Holy war and daring deed
For the Holy Grail?
No! To-day crusaders fight
For the truth and for the right!

Journeys to a distant land,
Voyagers afar?
Perils of the desert sand,
Storm-rent sail and spar?
No! Small need to range or roam,
Battle-grounds lie nearer home!

Mountain-tops with watchfires lit,
Sound of drum and fife?
Waving flags where names are writ—
Sweetheart, maid and wife?
Yes! Still swells the battle-song:
"Shield the weak and right the wrong!"

Bloodless shall the warfare be—
Words are winged darts;
Thoughts are things as you shall see,
Waking up men's hearts!
Onward! Be no soul dismayed,
God directs His grand crusade!

—Charles Urmy in the "Munsey."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FEATHERS FLECKED WITH RED AND YELLOW.

The "pepper-and-salt" feather in alliance with the emerald green velvet toque is a great favourite, and the modiste of to-day pins her faith specially to this conjunction, in alliance with the clinging Directoire robe of green soft satin. The hat is carried out in the Henri IV. style simply encircled with the feather after the manner of a boa, the meeting of the two ends being hidden under a soft pouf of marabout on one side. Naturally enough the woman of sallow complexion would do well to avoid the "poivre et sel" tints, or wear them with restraint and reserve, but this rule is by no means always followed closely, the consequence being that in strong daylight the pallor of the wearer has the effect of being considerably increased by the somewhat sickly tints of her feather. Shaded plumes are likewise high in favour, and the old-fashioned navy blue feather, flecked with read, yellow, and a variety of other tints, has also its special claim to consideration.

UNTRIMMED BEAVER HATS FOR MORNING WEAR.

An eccentricity, which is, however, of an essentially sober description, is represented by the large broad-brimmed hat of heavy beaver with long silky nap, which is absolutely untrimmed except for two enormous pins with heads formed of giant blister pearls, with which the hat is impaled on either side. As might be expected, the untrimmed hat in question is hardly a factor where afternoon attire is concerned, but in the realm of the morning toilette it plays a conspicuous part, and its very simplicity provides a welcome relief from the elaborate models which are used on other occasions: shades of beaver being chosen to match the gown or costume. One of the most popular of these is a soft dark grey like the wings of a night moth, pure white pearl hat-pins being substituted in such instances for silver-grey examples. For the Riviera some new and attractive models have been designed of very soft straw, with shady brims and big Charlotte Corday crowns. The only trimming on these hats consists of a wide band of black velvet clasping the crown and centred in front with a bunch of small green apples embedded in foliage and supplemented with woody stems a form of headgear which—when used in conjuction with a simple well cut white serge coat and skirt leaves little or nothing to be desired.

WORK BAGS FOR KNITTERS.

When the chimney-corner is more tempting than usual, knitting and crocheting possess particular fascinations, whether or not the village school-children clamour for comforters, and the old bedeswomen for cross-overs of work of a more dainty description. Where fine knitting is concerned, and fleecy white wool takes the place of coarse yarn in colours, it is by no means easy—in London at any rate—to prevent the work from soiling before it is finished, especially when the ball of wool refuses to lie anywhere but on the floor. To obviate this has been the aim and object of inventors from the days of our grand mothers, who used wonderful silver contrivances which hung from their chatelaines, and must have got inextrieably mixed with their bunches of keys and other house-keeping items. One of the simplest wool protectors is that of a work bag which not only holds the ball in process of being knitted, but carries the wool itself, and a reserve skein or two as well. Where it is an improvement over the work bag of convention lies, however, in the fact that a small hole is pierced in the brocade or art linen of which the receptacle is made, and which is buttonholed neatly and securely. Before beginning the piece of knitting the end of the wool is threaded through the hole, the ball unwinding itself from its place of vantage inside as it is required. To evolve a double bag so that two different colours can be used at once, all that is necessary is to make it a little larger and divide it by means of a row of machine or feather stiching across the centre, either laterally or perpendicularly. In the former case, the bag must be provided with a drawstring both at the top and bottom, whilst if the division is lengthways, the same ribbon or cord will draw in the neck of each pocket, and there is no danger of entangling the wool.

AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS RETURN.

Revenue and Salaries.

The salaries paid to officials of the Customs Department at the leading ports of Australia are compared with the amount of duty collected at each port in a return compiled by the Department at the request of Parliament. The return shows that for the past financial year Sydney was the greatest, and amounted in £11,141,349. The revenue collected at Sydney was the greatest, and amounted to £4,542,709. Melbourne contributed £3,714,545, Brisbane £813,514, Adelaide £689,801, and at Fremantle and Perth respectively the receipts were £416,493 and £317,570. The balance of revenue collected at ports with smaller trade was £646,717. The number of officers employed at each port and the total salaries paid to them are in the descending scale with the revenue figures of each Custom House except where a comparison of Adelaide and Fremantle is made. The figures are as follows:—Sydney 313 officers, salaries £58,094; Melbourne 240 officers, salaries £51,416; Brisbane, 106 officers, salaries £21,466; Adelaide, 76 officers, salaries £15,215; Fremantle, 77 officers, salaries £17,285; Perth 21 officers, salaries £17,570. It will be observed that at Fremantle the cost of collection is £2,000 more than at Adelaide, although the South Australian port collected over £200,000 more than Fremantle. A comparison of all the figures shows that the percentage of salaries to revenue is by far the greatest at the first port of call for the bulk of the oversea trade.

TRUE HAND-SHAKE.

Like a Quarrel or a Marriage.

Professor William Stirling elaborated recently his views on the hand-shake in his lecture to children at the Royal Institution. Professor Stirling said that some people had hands like flippers. There was no vigour about the grasp.

"There are near as many kinds of handshake as there are kinds of man," said the professor. "There is the hearty shake, the sympathetic shake, the formal shake, the two-finger shake and thistledown shake at the height of the shoulder. There is the cold hand and there is the hot hand; the hand that is moisty and clammy, and the hand that is more like a flipper. There is the tender pressure, the vigorous squeeze and the frigid extension, as if one were submitting to a painful operation.

"A true hand-shake is like a quarrel or a marriage. It takes two to make it, two hands meeting in sympathetic grasp with just enough pressure to suggest welcome without inflicting discomfort. That is the real hand-shake.

"A hand-shake is infinitely preferable as a greeting to the promiscuous kissing one sometimes sees. Apart altogether from the fact that a specific disease may be conveyed by the contact of lips, too much kissing is always to be discouraged. The mothers who will never allow anybody to kiss their babies' lips have taken a wise and sound decision."

THE TWO SERVICES.

Speech will be the prominent characteristic of the cruiser "Indefatigable," which is shortly to be commenced at Devonport; that is to say, the difference between her displacement of 19,000 tons and the 17,250 tons of the three "Indomitables" will be utilised for the most part in motive power. The vessel is being "laid off" in the mould loft, and the draughtsmen in the constructional department are working overtime on the drawings. From these, it is seen that the "Indefatigable" will be 555ft. in length, with a beam of 80ft. compared with 530ft. and 78ft. 6in. respectively in the case of the "Indomitables." Notwithstanding these increases in dimensions and displacement, coupled with the fact that the "Indefatigable's" specified horse-power will be 45,000, against 41,000 in her immediate predecessors, the mean draught will be kept down to 26ft. 5in., which is five inches only in excess of the "Indomitable" class and one inch below that of the "Dreadnought," with her additional weight of armour and armament. This has not been brought about by any sacrifice of armour, as the "Indefatigable" will have a belt the whole length, varying in thickness from 240lbs. to the square foot amidships to 100lbs per square foot at the ends, while the eight 12-inch barbettes will be protected by armour of 280lbs. to the square foot.

TESTING NEW CRUISERS.

Following the course adopted with the "Dreadnought" of subjecting her to a series of experimental tests under sea-going conditions, the new cruisers "Indomitable" and "Inflexible" are going through a similar process preparatory to joining the Fifth Cruiser Squadron in place of the "Warriors." The "Inflexible" arrived at Bantry for calibration purposes before proceeding to the Mediterranean, where she will join the "Indomitable" in order that the two ships may cruise in company and jointly continue the tests upon which the latter vessel has been engaged for some weeks. The new cruisers are also to carry out their first battle practice test at Aranci Bay, the chief umpire being Rear-Admiral F. S. Inglefield, who has just arrived there with the Fourth Cruiser Squadron. This will be the last special duty performed by Rear-Admiral Inglefield before he hands over the command of the Fourth Cruiser Squadron to Rear-Admiral A. M. Farquhar on February 8. The "Invincible," the last of the "Indomitable" class, has still to be delivered from the contractors, and will, it is assumed, be put through a series of trials similar to her sister ships before she takes her place in the Nore Division of the Home Fleet.

"BELL-BOTTOM" TROUSERS.

The wearing of what is known as "bell-bottom" trousers has always been popular with the younger members of the Naval Service, and from time to time representations have been made to commanding officers in favour of the width of this article of uniform being increased. The clothing regulations state that trousers are only to be "one inch wider at the bottom than at the knee," but there is a general feeling among Naval officers and men that wider trousers gave a smarter appearance. The instructions issued by the Admiralty for commanding officers to forward their views on this subject has, therefore, created much satisfaction, because it is well-known that the balance of opinion will be in favour of wider trousers than those authorised in the present regulations. The issue of ready made clothing, especially in regard to cut, style, and make-up has not been so successful as was hoped for when the system was adopted, and it is thought that this has in some measure caused the Admiralty to call for reports which may lead to the clothing regulations being modified in other directions than with reference to the width of trousers.

A COURT-MARTIAL ANOMALY

The inability of counsel when defending a prisoner at a naval court-martial to examine or cross-examine his client has again been raised when complaint was made by Mr. Percy Pearce in the case heard at Devonport that all other British subjects, except those serving in the Royal Navy, were entitled to the privileges conferred by the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898. The new rules of procedure governing naval courts-martial which came into force last year, provided that counsel might, by permission of the Court, examine and cross-examine witnesses other than the prisoner himself. This was really an important revision, considering that previously counsel had only been permitted to suggest to the Court the questions to be asked. Counsel is, however, still precluded from examining his client or addressing a Naval Court, notwithstanding the fact that this course is allowed in regard to military offenders on trial. A remarkable feature of this disparity between the procedure of naval and all civil, as well as military tribunals, is the fact that the Admiralty within comparatively recent date directed that the "irregularity" of a prisoner being examined by his counsel, which was adopted on one occasion subsequent to the application of the Criminal Evidence Act to military courts-martial, should cease at once as such a procedure would not, in their opinion, further the ends of justice. It would be interesting to learn the reason for withholding from naval prisoners the facilities which form part of the judicial system of the country, and have been extended even to military prisoners with the approval of the Law Officers of the Crown.

THE MULLAH.

It is much to be hoped that the Mullah in Somaliland will cease to raid and attack the friendlies who are looking for assistance from us. In responsible quarters operations in that region are deprecated, because of the elusive character of the enemy and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, unless a light railway covering a distance of about 200 miles, should be built to Bohotle. The Mullah is reported to be a man of great ability and to be determined to dominate the Hinterland. He has a large following and would not be easily brought to action. Our present advanced outpost, consisting of a small force of the King's African Rifles, is at Bucao, eighty miles from Berbera, but the country is almost worthless, and probably the friendlies cannot be effectually protected without employing a large force. If we are to bring the Mullah to reason, it will have to be done by vigorous and sustained movements executed by a considerable body of troops, and a large sum o money will be required to carry on the operationsf effectually, including the laying down of a line of railway and the provision of extensive supplies.

BREVET MAJORITIES.

Though anemalies and consequent grievances are to a certain extent inevitable in such a vast organisation as an army, and though the taking of the rough with the smoth is a virtue deserving of the highest appreciation, still there can be no harm in at least discussing matters which would appear to stand in need of improvement. One of these relates to the subject of brevet majorities, which although, it has always existed, is nevertheless for certain reasons more acutely felt than usual at the present moment. The long duration of hostilities, as well as the numerical strength of the force employed, caused a large number of these honours to be given as the result of the South African Campaign, and it is probably the fact that, in the case of fairly junior captains, the reward was regarded as the highest obtainable, as, on the face of it, it would appear likely to lead on to further promotion in a way that an Order, which was in many cases the alternative, would not have done. Formerly, when the number of brevet majors in the Army was comparatively limited, it was often possible for them to use their well-earned reward as a stepping-stone to further advancement, but the large number promoted in this manner during the late war has made such a proceeding impossible, except in a small number of cases; and the great majority, having now reached substantive rank, find themselves for the most part very much in the same position that they would have occupied without any brevet at all, for it is only in exceptional circumstances that seniority as a major is of any practical value. That this is decidedly hard cannot be denied, particularly in view of the fact that those who were thus rewarded may be looked upon as the younger captains whose services during the war were most conspicuous, but who in most cases have now nothing to show for it. It is difficult to find a remedy for this state of affairs. Subsequent automatic promotion would unduly crowd the list of colonels, but unless some solution of the difficulty can be found, there will be few who in the next war will be desirous for this particular and highly honourable form of reward.

FORT COACH FACTORY

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-c untry.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several

EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at

BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR

HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.

Poor little fellow! He coughs so hard he cannot sleep. That makes him weak and sickly all the next day. His brother thinks this coughing is terrible. So do we, for we know that just a few doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will stop the cough. For sixty years it has been the standard remedy with men, women, and children for colds, coughs, and all throat and lung diseases. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind. Be sure that you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Accept no cheap and worthless substitute.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

WEST END "CHAMPION" LEVER WATCH

NICKEL Rs. 32 ST. SILVER Rs. 50

A SUPERIOR TIME-KEEPER. WILL STAND ROUGH WEAR. *Write for Price List.*

WEST END WATCH Co., 11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE.

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OLNEY (Nr. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

"THE AMULET" PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,

PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA BY HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE Rs. 6.

THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES.

From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.

AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE

Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors,

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians,

ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Head Offices:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Offices in the East:—

CAIRO

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO. BOMBAY AGENTS FOR:

ARTHUR KOPPEL'S LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.

For immediate supply.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING

CITY OF GLASGOW &c

EDWIN MILLS & Co. GLASGOW, Scotland.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Maternity Weakness, Premature Decay, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Neuritis, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Backache, Rheumatism, Quinsy, Malaria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½ 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

NATURAL ENO'S HEALTH-GIVING FRUIT REFRESHING SALT INVIGORATING

Flugel's Machine "B," with Codd's Bottler, £32.

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.

NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.

PERFECT FILTRATION INSIDE CARBONATOR.

On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.

Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6D. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

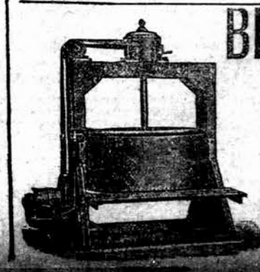
DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA



BROADBENT WESTON CENTRIFUGALS FOR TEA PLANTERS.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED, HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [1ST FEBRUARY, 1909

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...3 per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. „ 28th „
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th „
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 29th „

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay balance is Rs. 12 lacs down.

Exchange :—

The market opened unchanged at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 15-16d. on demand, but for near delivery 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. was available but buyers have not taken much. Very few bills are offered, the general buying rate being 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Far Eastern rates have kept steady and close as under.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 29-32d to 15-16d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 15-16
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 3 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 3 7-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—Francs	169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	139 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	130 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151½
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	174 1-4

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 94 3-16 for cash and first settlement and 94 3-8 for the second settlement. Throughout the day the market has been steady and in the afternoon there was some small buying in view of the settlement on Wednesday and the near quotation closed 1-16 up. There was not much doing for the second settlement which closes unchanged. Calcutta market was weaker at 94 1-16 ready and 94 1-4 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·4
1st Settlement	„	94·4
2nd Settlement	„	94·6

Bullion :—

On Saturday the price of Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 up at 23 7-8 ready and 23 3-4 for delivery in two months. Locally the market has been steady. The ready rate opened at 61 3-16 ex duty and improved to 61 1-4. Forward rates are also steadier and close as under.

Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	4	0
2nd Settlement	61	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The following are the Visible Supply and Into Sight figures received here yesterday as compared with the previous two years :—

	Visible Supply.	Into Sight.
1909 ...	5,200,000 bales.	10,070,000 bales.
1908 ...	4,360,000 „	8,230,000 „
1907 ...	4,890,000 „	9,890,000 „

Our market opened quiet but steady and prices were practically unchanged. The enquiry for forward delivery is limited and few transactions are reported closing rates are easier as under.

Ready cotton has also been quiet with a very moderate demand. The turn over at Colaba was about 3,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	235/6	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	227 1/4	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	213	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	202/3	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	196	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	196	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	185	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	180 /81	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	185	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	187	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	176	„
Good Westerns	213 /14	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	228	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 17,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June
5·07	5·06	5·06	5·05
—03	—03	—03	—03

June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·06	5·05	4·97	4·92	—0·88
—03	—03	—03	—03	new position

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is easier for ready but forward rates continue steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 3 0	B. T.	
April-May...	„ 7 15 6	B. T.	

Rapeseed :—

Prices are slightly easier, and the general tone of the market is weak. We quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May ...	Rs. 7 11 6	R. T.	
Yellow Guzerat „ ...	„ 8 0 0	B. T.	
Ready Punjab	„ 6 14 0	B. T.	

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steadier with a moderate demand.

We quote as under :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	48	0 0
Mimbara	„	49	0 0
White Khandeish	„	49	0 0
Yellow Secunderabad ...	„	53	0 0
Brown Delhi Beawar ...	„	45	8 0

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 29 8 0 Apl.-May Rs. 5 14 0 R.T.
Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready Rs. 9 14 0 B. T. Apl.-May Rs. 9 15 0 R.T.
Tone—Firm and advancing.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

... ... Rs. 7 4 0 R.T.
Tone—Very firm.

Groundnuts—

Ready ... ... Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Steadier.

WHEAT—

White Karachi, Feb. ... Rs. 6 14 0 R. T.
„ „ June-July ... „ 5 9 6 „
„ Delhi „ Apl-May ... „ 5 11 0 „
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,445
India	71 1-2
Indian Specie Bank ...	51

Mills :—

Crescent	105
David	413 3-4
Kohinoor	752 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,150
New Great Eastern	206 1/4

Presses :—

Indian Cotton...	125
New Bera	480
Bombay Cotton Press ...	112 1/2

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Preference	155
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,120
Treacher & Co	680

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	110
Ahmedabad-Paatej	600
Ankleshwar-Jolli	135
Jolli-Talaj	467 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	14,630 bales.
Wheat	7,020 cwts.
Linseed	1,012 „
Rapeseed	767 „
Gingellyseed	14,555 „
Poppyseed	298 „
Groundnuts	1,725 „
Castorseed	4,511 „
Rice	95,240 „
Myrabollams	4,334 „
Cottonseed...	21,584 „
Mowraseed...	17 „
Gram	998 „
Joowar	2,053 „
Maize	nil „

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 30th Jan. 1909, as compared with the statement of 23rd Jan. 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 23. Rs.	Jan 30. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	35,69,260	42,20,610
Public Deposits at Branches ...	62,03,590	58,47,919
Other Deposits ...	8,31,87,362	875,38,416
Post Bills ...	20,286	19,886
Sundries ...	18,22,131	17,73,677
Rs....	11,99,02,629	11,95,00,499
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,30,84,956	129,38,953
Other authorised Securities.	22,09,727	19,23,528
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,86,90,999	207,38,772
Loans do. do.	2,41,12,621	233,23,263
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,94,34,011	197,53,082
Dead Stock ...	3,03,085	3,03,085
Stamps ...	6,588	6,517
Bullion ...	1,30,816	2,76,824
Balances with other Banks.	17,00,627	12,72,402
Sundries ...	2,63,063	2,39,661
Cash ...	3,99,66,136	887,29,412
	11,99,02,629	11,95,00,499

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 30TH JANUARY, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09...£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 30th Jan. 1909, by Council Bills ...£10,426,770
„ „ by Gold...£ 240,248
Balance to be remitted from 31st Jan. 1909 to 31st March 1909 ...£ 7,832,982

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		480
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr.	32½	157½
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500		50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200		20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr.	50	630xd
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250			Dv. 40 615
Bombay United...	250	250		20	505
Century ...	100	100		50	337½
Central India...	500	500		85	1,635
China ...	1,000	1,000		60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500		30	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700		50	1,130
Coronation Mills ...	500	500		60	800
Connaught ...	500	300		25	245
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000		40	740
Crescent ...	100	100		5	105
Crown ...	500	500	qr.	60	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000		50	1,050
David ...	250	250		20	413½
Ebrahim Pabany...	250	250		10	180
Emperor Edward ...	500	500		20	650
Empress ...	500	500		25	330
Fazulbhai ...	250	250		10	285
Finlay Mills ...	250	250			285
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000		75	1,750
Gold Mohur	500	500		20	225
Globe Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000		25	200
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000		20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500		25	437½
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000		60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500		15	110
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000		35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid	75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500		25	325
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250		10	175
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid	35	380
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000		20	400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610		75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr.	45	790
Kohinoor ...	500	500		25	782½
Leopold ...	100	100		3	58
Laxmidas... ...	1,000	1,000		40	400
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000		80	1,800
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000		125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000		150	3,150
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000		175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250		...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50		...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200		Nil.	206¼
New City of Bombay	500	500		20	710
Phœnix ...	100	100		5	105
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000		20	645
Queen ...	1,000	1,000		20	900
Rehman ...	500	500	p. c.	6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid	50	820
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c.	10	1,030
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500		40	600
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000		200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta... ...	250	250		20	200
Standard Mills ...	500	500		50	1,315
Sun ...	250	250		25	150
Swadeshi ...	500	500		45	xd 1,330
Textile... ...	500	500		30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Pa- tanay Mills ...					190
The Fazulbhai Mills					285
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000		500	250
Western India... ...	1,000	1,000		2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100		302
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20		c-o 14
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,00
Bombay Burma Quarter share... ...	625	625	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue... ...			300	420
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
Supply and Transways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	118
Bombay Ice Mfg...	100	100	Nil.	38
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Compns Y...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	35
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	27
Delhi Flour ...	100	100	yr. 50	370
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	200	200	16	131
Indian Guarantee Surety ship ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10		12
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining ...	25	25	Nil	9 annas.
Kemp and Co ...	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing...	200	175	yr. 14	xd 214
Marcks and Co...	200	75	12	150
Naples Hotel Co....	100	100	10	131
Oriental Govt. Security Life A ...	100	100	11.	95
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
Phillips and Co ...	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Shivaji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	49½
Shivajirao ...	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company ...	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	9	90
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited... ...	C. 75	100	Nil.	nom 30
	D. 30	& 15	...	12½ dis.
	P. 150	60	...	
Thacker and Co ...	100	40	2dis	55
Telephone Company.	25	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Treacher and Co...	500	25	yr. 14	xd 35
		500	yr. 45	630

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday 23rd January give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain fell in all districts except Naini Tal, Unao, Fatehpur, Muttra, Sitapur and the three Bundelkhand districts. Except in Garhwal however the amounts received were light or insignificant. More rain is still generally and in some districts urgently required. Some damage to crops from frost is reported from Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Kheri and Bahraich. In Fyzabad unirrigated crops are withering and in Cawnpore the crops on dry areas are poor. Generally however standing crops are in good or fair condition. Cattle disease is reported from eleven districts but agricultural stock are mostly in good condition. Supplies of water and fodder are adequate except in Fyzabad where fodder is becoming scarce and the water available is not equal to the demands for irrigation. Malarial fever is almost extinct. Prices have fallen in three and have risen in two districts and are stationary elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Famine has been declared from the 21st January in Pargana Bijaigarh in Mirzapur and Kera Mangraur in the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. The condition of those relieved is good to fair. Crime is normal. Three civil works and one poor-house are open in Bijaigarh and three civil works have been opened in Kera Mangraur since the close of the week. Proposals for remission of takavi and land revenue are being made. The nuumbers on relief are:—on civil works 7,727; on gratuitous relief 1,526; on poor-house relief 57; total 9,310. The numbers on civil works are increasing in both Parganas. Prices:—Bijaigarh 12¼ and Kera Mangraur 13¼ seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Light but useful showers have fallen in parts of Ambala, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Rawalpindi. General rain is still holding off. Sugarcane and toria are being harvested and their outturn is good. Spring crops are generally in good condition but are only fair in the south-east and on unirrigated land in Shahpur and Mianwali where rain is urgently needed. Extra spring crops are being sown in Gurgaon and Delhi. Fever is abating. Prices are high and have risen slightly in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Lahore, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang and parts of Gurgaon and Amritsar.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rain averaging from 8 cents in Bannu to 63 cents in the Province, except in Kohat, was received and was very beneficial to the crops. More rain is badly wanted all over the Province. Standing spring crops are generally in good condition. Pressing of sugarcane continues in the Peshawar and Bannu districts and the outturn is expected to be average. Planting of sugarcane has commenced in the Bannu district. The supply of water and fodder is sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district continues. The condition of cattle is generally good except in 1 village of the Swabi tahsil in the Peshawar district. The public health is generally good except that malarial fever is reported in the Swabi tahsil. Prices except that of wheat are fluctuating. Prices :—wheat 8½ to 10 3/4 ; gram 9 3/4 to 11; maize 13 to 17½ and bajra 12 1/2 to 13½ seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

Slight rain was received during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 6 1-2 to 14 and maize from 11 1-2 to 22 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

KASHMIR.

The weather was snowy and severely cold. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are unchanged. There is no disease.

RAJPUTANA.

There was slight rain at Bikaner, Jhalrapatan and Bharatpur. Spring crops are being watered and are doing well. Some damage from frost is reported from the Hill tracts of Mewar and from hail in Kishangarh. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have risen slightly in Ajmer-Merwara and by 1 to 2 seers in Bikaner, Sirohi, Dungarpur and Partabgarh. They show a tendency to fall in Tonk, Bundi, Jaipur, Kishangarh and Dholpur.

CENTRAL INDIA.

There was slight rain in Gwalior, Bagelkhand and Bundelkhand and nil elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in Malwa and Bhopawar and is completed elsewhere. Some damage to crops is reported in parts of Indore, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Other reports are favourable. Agricultural stock are good except in parts Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are falling in Gwalior ; elsewhere they are steady but high. Opium is doing well.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The nights and mornings are cool and the days warm and occasionally cloudy. Light showers not exceeding 54 cents were received at Mandla, Balaghat and Bilaspur during the week. Some rain was also received in the interior of the Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni and Narsinghpur districts. Hail fell in Damoh, Jubbulpore and Mandla but did no damage. The rainfall was very ben eficial to spring crops. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue. Wheat suffers slightly from blight in Seoni. Prospects are generally favourable but in Hoshangabad, Nimar, Wardha, Chanda and Buldana the condition of standing crops is only fair. The area placed under spring crops in Balaghat is unprecedented and a bumper crop is expected. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Fodder and water are ample everywhere. Prices:—wheat in Jubbulpore and Seoni and juar and wheat in Chhindwara and rice in Drug and Raipur rose by 1-4 to 1 3-4 seers per rupee. Wheat in Betul and juar in Wardha, Chanda, Amraoti and Buldana sell cheaper by 1-4 to 2 seers ; elsewhere prices remain steady. The number of weavers on relief is 1,630.

Feudatory States.—Rainfall nil during the week. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are approaching comp letion and pressing of sugarcane is in progress. The condition of standing crops is generally good but a shower will benefit the crops in Kawardha, Chhuikadan and Korea. Crops on light soil in Kawardha are withering in places. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices :—wheat fell and kodon rose in Raj-Nandgaon by half seer per rupee. Wheat sell cheaper by half seer in Sirguja.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief are 47,717 an increase of 16,343.

A COMPANY, entitled Jamal's Cotton and Produce Co., Limited, has been registered in Rangoon, with a capital of Rs. 30 lakhs, of which Rs. 18 lakhs have been subscribed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it " will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair " to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most 'Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 91 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

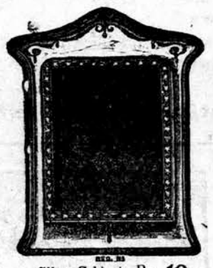
The inspection of our stock is solicited.

Silver Everlasting Blotter
Rs. 36.

Silver Pin Cushion.
Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Pin Stand.
Rs. 9.

Silve Cigarette Cas
R. 25.


Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
„ C.D.V. „ 5.

Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case. Rs. 32.

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Perpetual Calendar
Rs. 8.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.

Zenith-Zenith
BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.

MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. „ 35 to 60
Nickel..... „ 25 to 30

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. BOMBAY.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

BENGER'S

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever, and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, sores, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throat or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own) on a good name, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with hints on practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Dublin, W., or 57, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Sole Proprietors, THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Dublin, W., or 57, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Manufactured by the Proprietors, THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Dublin, W., or 57, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Knake Pianos

Moderate in Price and absolutely reliable.

S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos

Thoroughly tested in all parts of India and found perfect after long trial.

S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos

On special terms for cash, on Easy Payments and for monthly hire.

S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos

Are absolutely reliable and cost no more than cheap Pianos of inferior make.

S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Callard & Bowser's Confectionery Ltd. London

"Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

MAKERS : LONDON.

Sold by

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
„ ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
„ PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL Pills for Ladies

A Female Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies already have a box of Martin's Apiol & Steel Pills in the house for use at any moment of any irregularity or the sufferer's health will be undermined. Sold by all Chemists, or post free from the Sole Manufacturers, MARTIN & CO., Chemists, Bombay.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

Stephens'
Ink
Stephens' Ribbon AND Carbons
For Typewriters

Rich Plum Cake,

Cherry Cake, Madeira Cake, Carraway Lunch Cake—these may be made lighter with fewer eggs if Brown & Polson s 'Paisley Flour 'be used. Only a little 'Paisley Flour is required—one part added to eight of ordinary flour—and the results are uniformly successful. Once try this method and you will not return to the old way.

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
The SURE Raising Powder.
Recipes with every tin.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made

Coventry Cycles,

warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Enamel Inverted Lever Gear, Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements.

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any part in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free cycle catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

"APENTA" R.G.

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE
DEROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DEROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS 9 1/2 & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH TRAVANCORE.

Kottayam, 26th Jan.—Miss A. Baker, one of the members of a family who by their unselfish and philanthoropic works, have placed the whole of the Christian community of North Travancore under a deep debt of gratitude, has, on her return from England, set to work to introduce certain reforms in the system of dowry as it obtains in the country. Prior to the formation of an Anti-Dowry League she is trying to arouse public sympathy in her cause and is discussing the question with the authorities of the several Christian denominations who have any concern in the matter, and with men of light and leading whose words cannot fail to command attention. The Most Rev. Mar Dionysius the head of the Jacobite Syrian Church, has already promised his support; the Bishop of the Anglican Church has had his attention drawn to it, and Mar Athanasius, the head of the Mar Thoma Syrian Church, will not, I am sure, withhold his countenance from it.

The dowry system has become a serious evil in the Syrian community. The amount which was paid some ten or fifteen years ago as the portion of a girl at her marriage was determined by her father and was in no way regarded as a factor in settling a marriage proposal, but now in many cases a dowry settles it. The father of a boy does not hesitate to demand any amount and really sells him to the highest bidder. A person who could reasonably ask for Rs 100, now wants Rs. 1000. The misery and hardships brought about by this pernicious system are beyond description. The rich and the poor have alike begun to feel the injustice, and a cry was raised in certain quarters that something should be done to put a stop to the abnormal rise in dowry, but no one had the temerity to champion the cause. The advocates of reform are not clamouring for its entire abolition; only that the amount a man pays for his daughter as a dowry should be proportionate with his means. Now that Miss Baker has come forward it is hoped that she will receive the support of all who take a real interest in the welfare of the Christian community in Travancore, and by her perseverance will succeed in her noble attempts.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 28th Jan.—A very excellent day's work in inoculation against plague was carried out at Blackpully this morning by Dr. Coxe, of the Plague Department. No less than 705 men, women and children were treated with the plague protective serum. A baker named Coopussamy was responsible for the arrangements and treated the inoculates to refreshments. Major Standage, I. M. S., was present during the greater part of the time, and Dr. Kenyon and Miss Game assisted in the inoculation of this large number.

The troops returned to Headquarters to-day after their three days' manœuvers. This opportunity was taken to give the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers a chance of partaking in some serious work. The Volunteers paraded at 6-30 at their Headquarters. The attendance was fair, about 250 men, including a strong detechment of Cadets, attending under the command of Lieutenant W. Davis, Colonel P. L. Moore, the Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Gow and Captain Barton, Officiating Adjutant, joined the opposing force as observers and the command of the Volunteers was, therefore, entrusted to Lieutenant Davis. The other Officers who attended were Captain Dunn, who was in charge of the Cyclists, Lieutenants Wetherell, Thompson, Wilby, Oakley and Williams. The Volunteers were conveyed in carriages as far as the City filter-beds near Sankey's tank, and here instructions were received from the Commander of the Khaki Force with which they were to operate.

The General Idea was that a Blue Force, which consisted of all the troops in Garrison, except the 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry, the 125th Napier's Rifles, "O" Battery, R.H.A., 20th Deccan Horse and the Mysore Lancers which represented the Khaki Brigade, was advancing on Bangalore to invade the town. The Khaki Force had to repel this attack. The B. R. V. were marched to the Railway Station at Yesvanthpur and were then ordered to participate in the defence. The Cyclists under command of Captain Dunn, did good work in scouting and bringing in information, though they suffered heavily in the way of punctured tyres and such troubles. At about 9-30 a.m. the left wing of the defending Force was sharply attacked first by the Blue Cavalry, and then by the opposing Infantry. This was apparently a feint, and it was very soon realised that the main attack was directed to turning the defender's right flank and getting past them into the Station. A little later a frontal attack was delivered and while this was employed to hold the defenders to their front, a determined effort was made by the Blue Cavalry and Infantry to envelop the Khaki right. The 125th Napier's Rifles and a portion of the B. R. V. were sent out to strengthen the right and to all appearances they succeeded in doing so but at this moment the "cease fire" was ordered and the troops were marched back to Bangalore. The Volunteers, having re-assembled at the Hebbal rifle butts, were served with refreshments and were then taken back to Headquarters at about 2-30, after six hours' good work.

TINNEVELLY.

Koilpati, 26th Jan.—Mr. K. S. Sundarama Iyer, M. A., for many years connected with the Kumbakonam College, has been appointed Principal of the Hindu College, in the place of Mr. H. Champion, who has joined the Educational Department.

Grand preparations are afoot to celebrate the "Ashtabandanam" or idol-fixing ceremony, at the Tiruchendur Temple, which will take place on the 8th February. The function, which comprises the feeding of Brahmins on a sumptuous scale, is estimated to cost over Rs. one lakh. The Temple authorities have moved the Collector for special Police and sanitary arrangements, as it is expected that about 50,000 persons will congregate at Tiruchendur to witness the ceremony.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Castlestuart Stuart, has consented to open the Etayapuram Samasthanam Exhibition, which will be held at Koilpati on the 15th March. In consulation with Mr. R. Ashe, I.C.S., Divisional Officer of Sattur, the site for the Exhibition pandal and building has been fixed near the Zemindar's bungalow, and the work of construction has been put in hand. The authorities have allowed a liberal concession for the conveyance of exhibitors to Koilpati. The Zemindar has appointed Mr. P. Nellaippa Pillay, B. A., B. L., Vakil, Tinnevelly, as Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition. There will also be a weaving competition under the supervision of Mr. L. K. Tulsiram, B.A., B.L., of Madura, who is an expert in weaving and dyeing. Among other promised pleasures in connection with the Exhibition are the establishment of a literary section, which will be under charge of a European lady, and a performance by Dr. Harley, the humorist. Towards the close of the Exhibition a Garden Party will be given by the Zemindar to the principal residents of the District.

Agreeably to the promise made by H. E. the Governor during his recent visited to Tuticorin, that he would send the Chief Engineer to inspect the Tuticorin harbour and adopt early measures to remove the long-standing grievances in connection with it, the Hon'ble Mr. F. J. Wilson visited Tuticorin last week. His stay was a very short one, but in the course of an interview with Mr. Walthew, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, he stated that it was intended to send down the dredger "Mannar" for a time, to see what work she could do towards the improvement of the inner harbour. Mr. Wilson was of opinion that this dredger did not get a fair chance to show what she could do on former occasions when she was here, as she was under the dual control of the Public Works Department and the Court authorities, an arrangement which could hardly be considered satisfactory. During these new trials, plans and estimates can be drawn up of what has to be done, and any dredging machinery required may then be ordered by cable from Europe if necessary. Mr. Wilson, I learn, intends to station here an Assistant Engineer permanently for carrying out the improvements of the Port, and this in itself is a guarantee that the oft-repeated proposal to improve the harbour will ere long become an accomplished fact. The Chamber of Commerce has cordially endorsed Mr. Wilson's proposals, everyone concerned with the trade of the port being most anxious that something should be done speedily to remove the silt, which is rapidly accumulating.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 28th Jan.—Mr. Wallace, Inspector of Police, has been transferred to Coonoor, and Mr. Michell, the Inspector of Police at Coonoor, transferred to this Station.

The Sanitary Commissioner having informed the Municipality that it is necessary that the water passing through the mains should be measured, the Council has decided to purchase three meters.

The Rev. A. N. C. Storrs will move at the next meeting of the Municipality that the piece of water between the Willow bund and the Railway bund should be filled in. He says that the smell from this is most offensive, and this condition of things cannot but have an injurious effect on public health.

The Sanitary Commissioner, the Sanitary Engineer to Government and the District Engineer are making an inspection of the main sewer and Municipal water-mains, with a view to ascertaining the capabilities of the present main sewer. Yesterday these officers were engaged in inspection work until past midnight.

A special Plague Medical Officer has not been appointed yet, though several more plague cases have occurred. Yesterday the dead body of a Badaga, who is said to have dropped dead the night previous on one of our most crowded roads near the market, was seen lying on the spot until close on midday. At a meeting of the Municipality the Chairman pointed out that the necessary Disinfecting and Passport Staff had been engaged, with the approval of the District Officer, but that the question of appointing a Special Plague Medical Officer was before Government. He said that Dr. Harris, who was on leave here, and had considerable local experience, was willing to take up the work if he was allowed Rs. 40 as horse allowance. All members present were agreed that it was necessary that he should be given this allowance, and a resolution was passed to the effect that the Council will defray the allowance. Major Niblock, I.M.S., said that at present there were several cases of ordinary pneumonia and amongs these cases of pneumonia were admitted into St. Bartholomew's Hospital that developed plague symptpms soon after admission. A case of this sort occurred last week, with the result that a ward boy and a scavenger in the Hospital were attacked, with fatal results. All the Councillors were strongly of opinion that Government should lose no time in sanctioning the appointment of a Special Plague Medical Officer.

The Government have approved, with a few alterations, of the new scheme suggested by the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum. This includes the formation of a separate Kindergarten Department for small boys and girls under nine years of age, in addition to the present Boys and Girls Schools; each department will be under a qualified English trained teacher under the control of the Principal. The condition of service of the staff as a whole have been considerably improved, salaries graduated and a Provident Fund introduced. Mr. W. R. Renshaw, A.Sc. (Durham) A.C.P. (London,) the new Headmaster of the Boys School, is due to join the school about the 1st February.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Cable Company is now recruiting signallers in India entirely from the Lawrence Asylum, and is this year offering 11 posts to pupils in the institution. The Government Telegraph Department also is now recruiting signallers solely from the Telegraph Class there, and special classes are being formed for the admission of students for the Madras Engineering College and the Medical College.

The institution thus offers to children of soldiers of the British Army the opportunity of a successful career suited to their several capabilities. Considering the large number of candidates awaiting admission, the ample grounds, and the undoubted benefits derived by children who are educated there, the hope is widely expressed that Government will consider the advisability of increasing the sanctioned strength of the Asylum, so that every British soldier in the Presidency may have the chance of having his children admitted.

TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum, 26th Jan.—"The land revenue system in Travancore presents several peculiarities." This was what Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., wrote in his first Administration Report, i.e., for 1079 M.E. (1903-04). After giving the figures regarding land revenue he observed:—"I will not attempt an explanation of these figures as it will land me in a criticism of the existing system of preparing these statistics. It will suffice to say that the statistics have been prepared on the system hitherto in vogue and any useful or intelligible criticism can be attempted only when the whole State is settled and an improved system of land revenue administration introduced." The opinion of former Dewans, Sir A. Seshia Sastry and Mr. V. Rama Iyengar, C. S. I., was also that the system was cumbersome and presented many difficulties. The necessity for a change was admitted, but the delay in reform has been due to the slow progress made in the Revenue Settlement work. Now that this is nearly over in all the Talaqs and that the Department will finish the Settlement of the State in the course of another six months, the reform of the Land Revenue Department has begun to engage the attention of the Dewan, Mr. P. Rajagopalachari, C.I.E.

In July last I mentioned that the Dewan was touring in South Travancore with the object of studying the system of land revenue administration and that he then held a conference at Nagercoil, which was attended by the Dewan Peishkar and the Thasildars of the Padmanabhapuram Division. The object of the conference was to discuss the question of land revenue reform, the revision of the staff both in the Taluq and Division Cutcherries, and other allied matters. As a result of this conference, the reform scheme seems to have taken tangible form. For I learn that a first instalment of reform is to be introduced from the 1st Kumbhom, i.e., from about the middle of February. The first and the most important feature of the reform is the change to be introduced in the unit of Revenue administration. At present, there are 246 "Proverties"—a "Proverti" being the unit of land revenue administration. The average area and population of a "Proverti" are 29 square miles and 12,000 people. This has been found to be too big for one "Proverticaran," or village official to manage and the attempt now made is to lighten his work by reducing the area of his territorial jurisdiction. The "Proverti" will be replaced by a "Pakuthi," which has been recognised by the Settlement Department as the village proper. If the "Pakuthi" is made the unit of land revenue administration, the average area of a village will be considerably less. Taking the Padmanabhapuram Division alone which is to be first dealt with the "Proverti," according to the present system, has eighteen square miles with about 10,500 people, while a "Pakuthi" is only 10 square miles in extent and has 6,125 inhabitants. Thus, a village official has a smaller area of work and has to deal with a less number of people in the matter of collecting land tax and other revenue matters. In the place of 35 village officials there will be 63, each of whom will have two accountants as his staff. The pay of the village officials will stand as at present viz, Rs. 14 to Rs. 20. The Taluk Cutcherry staff has also been revised and strengthened, and a surveyor has been given for each Taluq. This is in accordance with a Resolution passed by His Highness' Government some time ago.

Coming to the Division Cutcherry the staff is to consists of a Sheristadar on Rs. 70, a head clerk on Rs. 50 and other clerks on Rs. 35, Rs. 25, and Rs. 20 whose number will not exceed twelve. The menial staff, too, has been revised and the lowest pay of a peon is fixed at Rs. 7, the minimum salary of a Primary schoolmaster in Travancore. The main feature of the scheme is to reduce the staff and give better and more attractive prospects to the members of the subordinate staff.

Another reform is the proper maintenance of land records. During the regime of Dewan Bahadur S. Gopalachari, the predecessor of Mr. Rajagopalachari, the whole question of the maintenance of the land records was discussed and a Committee was appointed to draw up a scheme of reform. The Government then passed a Resolution proposing certain reforms. The scheme then sketched has not be given full effect to on account of some difficulties having made themselves evident. The Dewan, Mr. Rajagopalachari, proposes to discuss the question again at a Conference to be held on the 28th instant. It will be attended by all the Division Peishkars (except the Kottayam Dewan Peishkar), the Survey Superintendent and the Dewan Peishkar of the Revenue Settlement.

MHOW.

Mangalore Day was celebrated on the 22nd and 23rd January at Mhow, with all due ceremony by the 101st Grenadiers. Mangalore is to-day a quiet, law-adiding town, but it was not so when the 101st Grenadiers won the right to have it emblazoned on their colours. The events which led to this occurred some 125 years ago, when only a very few Native Infantry Regiments existed. This was the 124th anniversary of the raising of the siege of Mangalore, The siege took place during 1783-84, the defence being maintained for a period, extending over eight months by a garrison, consisting of the 42nd Royal Highlanders and the 8th Battalion (now the 101st Grenadiers), and Irregulars against Tippoo Sultan, who besieged the town with over 100,000 men and many guns. On the siege being raised, on the 23rd January, 1784, the garrison marched out with all the honours of war, but with their numbers reduced from from 412 to 213 Europeans and from 1,436 to 619 natives. Tippoo Sultan's losses were so enormous and the effect so great that he never recovered his former power. The regiment was given the title of "grenadiers" for its "distinguished valour and discipline" during this siege, and, at the instance of Colonel McLeod, Commanding the 42nd Royal Highlanders, who reported "that the sepoys showed themselves equal to any troops in courage, coolness and discipline." The regiment was ordered to bear "Mangalore" on its colours and appointments, and was granted the badge of a "White Horse," viz., the colour of the Arab horse that Tippoo Sultan is reported to have ridden in his many campaigns against the British.

As each anniversary comes round, it is observed by holding regimental sports and making it a day to be remembered, thus fostering "esprit de corps." This year the sports extended into three days, and a programme was arranged to suit all classes of competitors. In it were included heavy and light weight tugs of war, competitions for signallers, range takers, scouts, gymnasts, wrestlers, runners, jumpers, stretcher bearers, first aid to wounded, recruits, recruit and line boys, over and under six years of age, line girls, ladies and officers. The Regimental parade ground was well laid out and ablaze with bunting. On the west side refreshment tents were provided for Officers, Warrant Officers and Native Officers. Everything went off with military regularity and precision, no time was wasted. The arrangements were in the hands of Major Bidwell, Captain Roberts, and Subedar-Major Hamid Khan, assisted by others; they can congratulate themselves on their successful efforts.

Preliminary heats and events were run off on the 21st, 22nd, and the morning of the 23rd January. The tugs of war were the chief feature all through. The longest was over 20 minutes, and in this case the winning team had all been pulled over but the last man, when the tide turned and they ran away with their apparent conquerors. The final pull on the last day occupied over 18 minutes, and was watched with breathless excitement by those present.

On the afternoon of the 23rd January Lieutenant-Colonel Betham and the Officers were "At Home" to the garrison. The events which created most interest were the Ladies' Nomination and the Officers' Race. In the former the conditions were that men should run some 50 yards to their nominees with a closed envelope containing a question. The ladies were seated in chairs and were not allowed to move till the men had started, they then ran forward some ten yards, took the envelope from their affinity, returned to their chairs, worked out the question unassisted, then ran and handed it back to the affinity, who ran with it to the judge. Mrs. Murray and Captain Watts were awarded the prizes. The Officers' Race was 100 yards for the limit man all others going back one yard for the number of years they were his junior. Colonel Armitage, R.H.A., was the limit man, and the winner; he was followed home by Major Lawrence, East Surrey Regiment, closely pursued by Lieutenant Bean, the 101st Grenadiers. The win was most popular. Colonel Armitage happened to be commanding at Mhow during the temporary absence of General Des Voeux, on inspection duty, so it was quite appropriate. I much regret to say that we are to lose Colonel and Mrs. Armitage early next month; they will be sadly missed, and will leave a gap that it will take long to fill.

At the conclusion of the sports, Mrs. Des Voeux very kindly gave away the prizes, whereupon three cheers were called for her and General Des Voeux.

After the distribution of prizes, when most people had left, the men of the regiment entertained those who remained to a series of fantastic and weird dances, which were most fascinating.

I should mention that among those present was Captain Sheikh Hussin, Sirdar Bahadur, one time Subadar-Major of the Regiment. This fine old veteran came up especially from his home to be present at the sports, and presented a silver watch as first prize in the Obstacle Race.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE

Electric Printing Works

ARE NOW

Replete with an Extensive Stock

OF

PLANT & MATERIAL

AND THE

Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

A SPECIALITY.

Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Account Book, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books., etc.

Expedition and Accuracy Guaranteed.

JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

Memorials, Petitions, Illuminated Addresses, etc.

All Business Communications should be Addressed to

he General Manager and Secretary,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED,

2, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Weekly Budget.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

CONTAINS THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF NEWS AND TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED DURING THE WEEK.

SUBSCRIPTION:

YEARLY, Rs. 12; HALF-YEARLY, Rs. 7; QUARTERLY, Rs. 4—POST FREE.

The Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Exchange Tables.

"The Bombay Gazette Sterling Exchange Table" is a small neatly-bound Book, covering all Rates in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3⅛d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

Price, Rs. 2.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED, 2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Overland Summary.

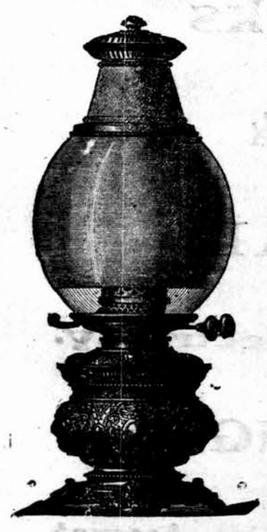
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

For despatch by the English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size. It contains the week's News and Notes, Army Orders, etc., carefully arranged.
English Subscription—£ 1-1-0 per year, Post Free.

The Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

DITMAR'S
LAMPS AND LANTERNS



Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS
OF THE ONLY RELIABLE
STORM
AND
PUNKAH-PROOF
LAMPS
FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

The mark WOLSELEY V.S.&M. SIDDELEY of Reliability.
ON
SIDDELEY AUTOCARS.
Latest Models.
Sole Agents:—
K. & S. MOTOR CO., BOMBAY. 1.
Works:—
TARDEO.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.
STUHR'S GENUINE
TRADE MARK.
RUSSIAN CAVIARE
Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.
C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG.
Export Agent:
W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON.
GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
When frequently used.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation, as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations. None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

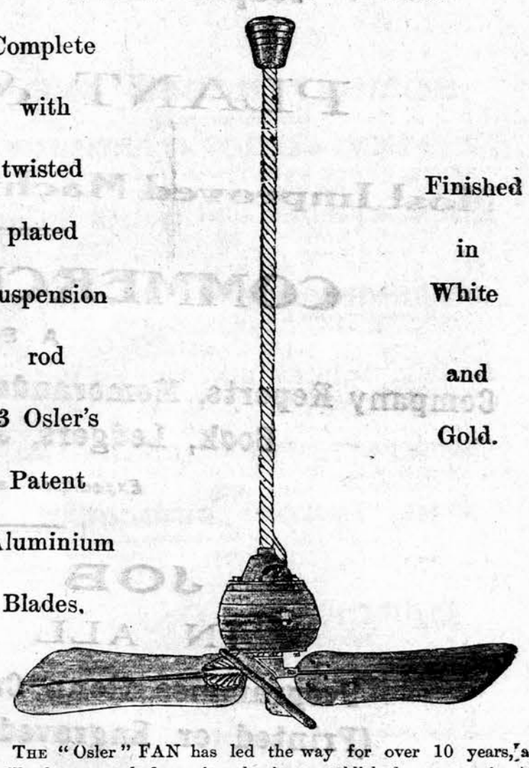
HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LONDON BIRMINGHAM, **OSLER, LTD.,** CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.
CANADA BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.

THE "OSLER" FAN.

Complete with twisted plated Suspension rod 3 Osler's Patent Aluminium Blades,



Finished in White and Gold.

THE "Osler" FAN has led the way for over 10 years, and is still the general favourite, having established a reputation for Durability, Efficiency, Silent Running, Low Current Consumption, as well as for handsome appearance.

Before buying **Cheaper 1st Cost Fans** from elsewhere give us a call and see the "Osler" FAN.

The "Osler" FAN will prove itself the cheapest in the end.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT AND FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.
A box of Dominoes or a nice foot rule given away in exchange for a MILO tin wrapper.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to
Messrs. TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

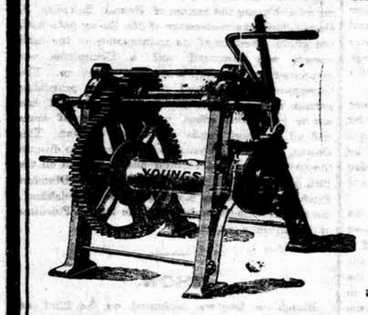
DR. SINCLAIR COCHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have continued myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

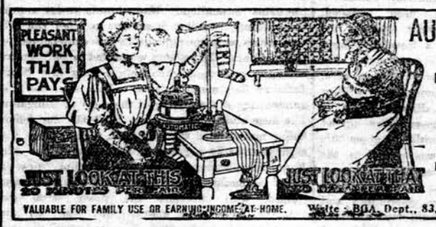
DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Berry Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It shortly neutralizes pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.
CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½. 2/9. 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.



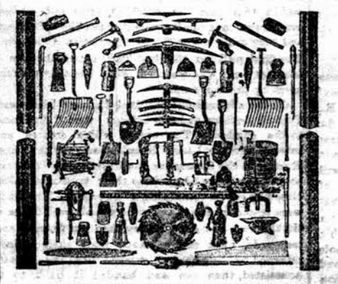
YOUNGS
RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND
HOISTING CRABS
For Hand or Power.
Lifts and Hoists.
Railway Plant.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE No. 72.



AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.
KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).
Reduced Price, £8 Cash.
CHEAPEST & BEST
Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.
VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write—ROA, Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.
"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumptica.
MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it.
Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.
SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Booklet and full particulars on application to
THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BENGER'S
FOOD
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.
It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.
Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.



HIGH-CLASS TOOLS
FOR MINERS, CONTRACTORS, AND AGRICULTURISTS.
HAND AND POWER BORING MACHINES FOR ROCK & COAL.
"HARDY" DRILL STEEL.
THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO., LTD.
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

The Most Sustaining Tonic.

The extremes of a tropical climate are a heavy strain on the average human system, often reducing strength to that low ebb which openly invites disease. To keep up strength, nourishment is essential. Common-sense points to "Wincarnis" as the most sustaining of nutritives: its power of fortifying the system against loss of physical and mental stamina being attested by over 8,000 doctors.
Coleman's Wincarnis restores strength and energy rapidly and steadies the nerves. Being exceptionally agreeable it appeals at once to the delicate palate, and for those who are weak and ailing it is the grandest tonic that can be obtained.
Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd.; Norwich and London. Esq. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.
WINCARNIS

Recommended in
Loss of Vitality and Power, Nervous Debility, Neurasthenia, Impotence, Dyspepsia, Insomnia and Nervous Troubles in adults and children.
FULL INSTRUCTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE
Sold in CAPSULES, in SYRUP, or in WINE.
CHAPOTEAUT - PARIS - FRANCE

MY LOVELY TOILET

KESHRANJAN
For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil both for Bathe and Toilet.
Insist always therefore upon having the genuine
KESHRANJAN.
When buying see very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.
All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.
Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotidian fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

HIMANGSUDRABA
HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.
It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVET.
It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.
Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.
As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
TELEGRAMS—"KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.
Agents:
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Bhendi Bazar, Opposite Chaumbhatti
Bombay.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.
Absolute Visible Writing.
Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.
35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.
THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

"SEE THE SIGNAL"
KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS FLEAS FLIES MOTHS BEETLES
Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.